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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO 76. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
*31st May	Mantua ..	11000	....	
7th June	Saisette ..	600	Moolta ..	10000
14th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	
21st ,,	Delta ..	8000	Morea	11000
28th ,,	India ..	8000	....	
5th July	Saisette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
12th ,,	Himalaya ..	7000	....	
19th ,,	Saisette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ,,	Egypt ..	8000	....	
2nd August	Saisette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	
16th ,,	Saisette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	
30th ,,	Saisette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	....	
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia ..	10500

*This vessel will call at MALTA.

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	18th May	30th May
Penang Maru	I. Noma-	5560	1st June..	13th June
Shinyo Maru	T. Okhuma	5979	15th June	27th June
Bombay Maru	T. Tozawa.	4625	29th June	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

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Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING.

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Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DUMRA ..	1695	Thu. 5th June	9 a.m.	Direct.
LINGA ..	2185	June 6th June.	*6 a.m.	Direct.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dumra" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 5th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Baroda" 3,172 tons, on Thursday, 5th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder, Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†LINDULA ..	3358	Thursday 29th May.
*PURNEA ..	3306	,, 12th June.
†PUNDUA ..	3305	,, 26th ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 10th July

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

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FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

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Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

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Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

29th May, 1913.
30th May, 1913.

161

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ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Clock Tower, BOMBAY.

CHEAP NOVELS,
Annas 14 each.

A SAFETY MATCH. By Ian Hay.
LILAMANI. By Maud Diver.
CANDLES IN THE WIND. By the same Author.
THE GREAT AMULET. By the same Author.
CAPTAIN DESMOND, V. C. By the same Author.
MRS. RUMOND'S VOCATIONS. By the Author of "Pam."
FIRE IN STUBBLE. By the Baroness Orczy.
THE ADVANCED GUARD. By Sydney C. Griev.
THE CHARM. By Alice Perrin.
THE WHITE DOVE. By W. J. Locke.
WHERE LOVE IS. By the same Author.
AT THE GATE OF SAMARIA. By the same Author.
THE USURPER. By the same Author.
THE MORALS OF MARCUS ORDEYNE. By the same Author.
THE WHITE DOVE. By the same Author.
A STUDY IN SHADOWS. By the same Author.
IDOLS. By the same Author.
THE WIFE OF COLONEL HUGHES. By Hubert Wales.
THE PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY. By Oscar Wilde.
THE NEW MACHIAVELLI. By H. G. Wells.
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THE POWER OF THE KEYS. By Sydney C. Griev.
PRINCESS MARY'S LOCKED BOOK. By Mrs. C. N. Williamson.
813. A New Arsene Lupin Adventure. By Maurice Leblanc.
THE ELUSIVE PIMPERNEL. By Baroness Orczy.
THE ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES. By A. Conan Doyle.
DAN RUSSEL THE FOX. By F. Somerville and Martin Ross.
THE MIGHTY ATOM. By Marie Coreli.

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The Manager,
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
LONDON: 65, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, (YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

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Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay), Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

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Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

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Issued Capital ..... Rs. 12,50,000.
Current Account Interest 2 per cent.
Savings Bank 4 per cent.

Rates for fixed deposits on application. Money advanced on approved securities. Every other kind of banking business transacted.

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Agents,
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BANKING.

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Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

166

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

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Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

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Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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THE
Bombay Chronicle.

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Order books supplied gratis on application.

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FIRE LIFE
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REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.
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DHOND.	MHOW.
LONAVLA.	KOTAH.
SHOLAPUR.	RATLAM.
WADI.	PHULARA.
HYDERABAD.	NEEMUCH.
SECUNDERABAD.	REWARI.
	BANDIQUE.

NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

A TERRIER DOG, UNBOOKED, and without any address, was received at Victoria Terminus Station by the Up Punjab Mail on 18th May, 1913 and remains undelivered.

If no claim is received for the same within 14 days the same will be disposed of by public auction.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th May, 1913. 262

NOTICE.

To the users of SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITERS and others.

THE INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY,
Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY,

have been appointed SOLE AGENTS to the SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER CO.

Write for particulars or call and see for yourself.

THE NEW No. 10 MODEL.

The Simplest and yet most Up to Date Machine on the Market.

CLOSED
FOR
TWO DAYS.

MESSRS. EVANS, FRASER & CO. beg to announce that during their removal to the new premises business will be inavoidably suspended during FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 30th and 31st instant.

EVANS, FRASER & CO.

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Regular daily through Service between Bombay and the Principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

Regie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.

Ease, comfort and luxury ensured.

Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka (for Simla); Jhansi and Dehra Dun.

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19-15	Dep.	Bombay	Arr.	12-35
0-37	Arr.	Manmad	Dep.	6-46
10-24	,,	Bhopal	,,	21- 2
12-53	,,	Bina	,,	18-35
15-14	,,	Jhansi	,,	15-58
17-25	,,	Gwalior	,,	13-43
19-55	,,	Agra Cantonment	,,	11- 9
20-49	,,	Muttra	,,	10-15
23- 0	,,	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	7-28
3-17	,,	Amballa Cantonment	Dep.	3-55
5-39	,,	Ludhiana	,,	1-23
6- 2	,,	Phillaur	,,	0-54
6-45	,,	Jullundur	,,	0-16
8-29	,,	Amritsar	,,	22 39
11-50	,,	Lahore	,,	21-35
14-33	,,	Lala Musa	,,	15-43
18-51	,,	Rawalpindi	,,	11-44
23-15	Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment	,,	6-54

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H. M.				Up H. M.
19-15	Dep.	Bombay	Arr.	12-35
23-0	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	7-28
2-52	Arr.	Amballa	Dep.	3-55
3-45	Dep.	Amballa	Arr.	2-51
7-38	Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	1.0
8-15	Dep.	Kalka	Arr.	0-12
12-42	Arr.	Simla	Dep.	18 0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H. M.				Up. H. M.
19-15	Dep.	Bombay	Arr.	12-35
16-15	,,	Jhansi	Dep.	15-58
18-15	,,	Orai	,,	13-11
20-14	,,	Cawnpore	,,	11- 8
21-45	,,	Lucknow	,,	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

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SITUATION WANTED AS AGENT, as Assistant in Zemindary, or Tea Plantation in Punjab or U. P. Can invest capital about Rs. 5,000. Experience in control of labour. Quick at business and hard-working. State salary given. Apply Box 510, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

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WANTED—EXPERIENCED NURSE for Kashmere to take care of three children. No Ayah kept. Comfortable home and moderate salary. Box 502, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

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FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 350, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TIMBER FOR SALE.—Large quantities of best seasoned Rosewood, Teak, and Vengai logs are available for purchase at the Timber yards of the undersigned at Kallai, (near Calicut) and Mysore. Terms moderate. Apply to M. K. S. c/o Editor, "West Coast Spectator," Calicut. 0149

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TO BE LET.—Furnished flat near Apollo Bunder. Four rooms, good offices and kitchen accommodation. Lights and fans. Apply Box No. 515, "Bombay Chronicle" Office.

TO LET.—1st floor of CAMA HOUSE Medow St., lately vacated by Messrs. Chitnis and Co., Solicitors. For particulars apply on the premises or to Mr. Cama, Ravelin Street, Fort.

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GEORGIE COHLASS
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HARRY QUININGBOROUGH.
Don't miss this chance.
SARAH BERNHARDT
AS
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To-Morrow
Look for something interesting.

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Supply servants and fresh daily Bazaar and all orders of every description, local and outstation. Fresh fish packed in ice and sent to any station in India. Call for our price list.

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SOME NINE BUNGALOWS WILL be required for the use of Officers and Mess of a new Cavalry Regiment to be located shortly in Lucknow. The site selected for the construction of these Bungalows is situated to the South-West of the Race Course. Any Capitalist desires of constructing such Bungalows should apply for full particulars to the CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, Lucknow. 511

THE SERVICES OF A MINING ENGINEER, with long and varied experience at Home and in India will shortly be available. Would be willing to enter Managing Agents' Office and run Coal Dept., either temporarily or permanently, making periodical visits to the Collieries and reporting on same, or any other suitable appointment, temporarily or otherwise. Apply Box 512, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

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AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 30th May, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 619-621, Case No. 12, Dongri Street.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 30th May, 1913. 256

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WHEN THE
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DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
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Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained.
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

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Drug Stores.
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"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is, safer, to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room has to be entered. Pomeroy Day Cream is sold in pretty vases by Chemists and Perfumers.

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The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.

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LAND PROBLEM.

A NON-PARTY APPEAL.

CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

In the House of Commons on May 8, Mr. Noel Buxton (L. North Norfolk) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he could make any statement regarding the progress of the Land Committee's inquiry, and he desired to know whether anything was going to be done to arrest the increasing emigration which was denuding our rural districts of their best men. The demand for better treatment of the agricultural labourer was moderate and constitutional, but if some improvement were not made in their conditions there might be a return to agricultural strikes and disorder.

Mr. Lloyd George replied: With regard to Mr. Noel Buxton's question, I cannot answer for an inquiry which is of a confidential and private character, for although I am associated with it I am not associated with it as a Minister of the Crown. I have no doubt benefit will result from the inquiries which are being made. Those inquiries are of a very careful, systematic, and scientific character, and are being conducted by the ablest investigators in the country, some of whom have reputations of international character. I am glad to think that the investigation is of a most impartial character into what the facts of the case are without any preconceived notions of what the remedies ought to be. My hon. friend, I think, has rendered a service by calling attention to the very deplorable condition of the agricultural labourer in some parts of Great Britain. In fact I am certain that there is no important industary in which those who are engaged in it are so miserably paid as that of the agricultural labourers. I think their wages and their housing conditions are a perfect scandal to this great country, and any body who has taken the trouble to inquire for himself and to read up some of the reports which were prepared some time ago by Mr. Wilson Fox and others as to the condition of the agricultural labourer must come to that conclusion. My hon. friend has also called attention to the fact that there has been a great deal of emigration, and what is still more important, migration from the rural districts during the last few years. Those who are acquainted with the facts will not be astonished at the numbers who have left those districts. Indeed, they must be surprised that many more have not left. When wages are so much better in the mining areas and other areas it is marvellous that able-bodied men should be prepared to go on labouring at all seasons, for the miserable reward which labour on the soil brings to them. I also agree with my hon. friend that there is no economic reason at all why wages should be so low in some of those areas.

A PUZZLE.

In fact it has always puzzled me why wages should be so very low in some districts whereas in almost contiguous areas wages are very much higher. You might imagine it is because farming in certain districts is not as profitable a business as it is in districts where the wages are higher. There is no reason why it should not be, because the wages are lowest in some of the counties which are nearest to the biggest markets in the world. That is a most extraordinary phenomenon. If you go to Scotland, even remote parts, and to the North of England, though there are some good markets there, and to some parts of Wales, which are completely removed from large markets, you find that the wages in some cases amount to 20s. per week. Come to the Home Counties, near London, and to other great towns where you have the biggest markets for agricultural produce that the world can ever give any farmer, and the wages are less by a third at least than they are in the remotest parts of the mountains of Wales.

Mr. J. F. Hope (U. Central Sheffield): Not in the home counties.

Mr. Lloyd George: Yes, in some of the home counties they are less, by sometimes a third, than they are in the part of the world I come from, which is a purely mountainous district, where the soil is not particularly good and difficult of cultivation, and where you have not got a big market nearer than Liverpool, which is over a hundred miles away. In the home counties, within easy access of this great market here, the wages are not to be compared with the wages which we pay in some parts of my own country. That shows, that there must be some reason which has nothing whatever to do with the profitable character of agriculture. There must be reasons either of a social or political character, or reasons which may be of a Trade Union character, but they are reasons which ought to be looked into very carefully.

DUTY OF THE HOUSE.

I think this House has got at any rate some power to control, direct and guide in that direction. I do not think any Government can abstain from taking cognisance of this question. We are losing our population in the rural areas, and in some respects the best part of our population. The land is under-cultivated in a good many of them. I do hope no one will think that I am making any party appeal in the matter; but I do hope that all parties will just direct their minds to this, and, if necessary, make sacrifices—because each party has got its own sacrifice to make in this respect. One party can appeal to one class and another party to another class. It is well worth our while to appeal to all classes of the country in order to do something to recover the old position which rural life used to have, and which to a very large extent it has lost to-day. I was glad to see the Bill introduced yesterday by Unionist members dealing with the matter, and I hope it will not be discouraged by members on their own side. I was also glad to see in the Press recently some letters from prominent Unionists dealing with the subject. I am sure that if it is dealt with broadly, in this way, without any party appeals, whichever party eventually has to deal with it, it will make an enormous difference in the course of the destiny of this country. At the present moment that is all I can say in reply to my hon. friend. The question is really receiving the attention of the Government. The facts have been collected. Those facts are very valuable, and at any rate I hope that the report will not be pre-judged before they are seen. If it is found that they are purely partisan, mutilated accounts of what happens in rural districts, let them be condemned. But for the moment I simply ask that they should receive fair consideration. I think it will be found that they are a very valuable contribution to the study of the problem, and that they will be of a value not merely to members on this side of the House but to those members who are equally interested, equally zealous, and equally sincere on the other side.

THE DAY OF THE OLD MAN.

SIR G. BIRDWOOD ON VIGOUR AT 80.

Sir George Birdwood, who will be eighty-one this year, discussed in mail week with a "Daily Mail" representative, the saying of Lord Alverstone that our judges are at their best from sixty-five to eighty.

"I cannot understand why people imagine that this is the day of the young man," he said. "Now, more than ever, it is the day of the old man with vitality. Of course Lord Alverstone is perfectly right when he says that a judge is at his best from the age of sixty-five to eighty. The idea of forcing any able man doing great service to the State to retire before he is proved absolutely unfit for his work is to me monstrous. An able man's brain goes on developing right up to ninety and over—only his body decays.

"The older a man is, so long as he is quite fit, the better he is intellectually—the broader his vision, the saner and wiser his outlook, and the more mature his opinions.

"How deeply I appreciate Lord Alverstone's sane remarks, and also Mr. Justice Phillimore's pregnant saying that the work he does now is so hard that if he was a younger man he could not do it. Of course he couldn't. No young man could do his work, for his old age gives him the power he needs. Though I am weak in the body my brain is as clear as ever it was, and on certain things I can concentrate and think better to-day when I am eighty-one than I could when I was thirty, surrounded by distractions to intellectual development.

"I stand by the old men as the best for all the great and responsible posts—the best to keep in those positions as long as it is possible. The old man of vitality is the youngest man in the world for he has done with the illusions of youth, but he has not done with life, and to the end it remains full of savour."

A WOMAN'S THEATRE.

The Actresses' Franchise League have carried their scheme for a woman's theatre so far that they have now leased the Court Theatre in Sloane Square for a week at the end of October. They will produce Brieux's new play "La Femme Seule," which is being translated by Mrs. Bernard Shaw, and a translation of Bjornson's play "A Gauntlet," filling up the rest of the bill with new one-act plays dealing with the women's movement in various aspects. They have secured the help of Miss Estelle Stead, Miss Henrietta Watson, and Miss Evelyn D'Alroy, Mr. Godfrey Tearle and Mr. Lauderdale Maitland, and other well-known players, and have drawn up a scheme of subscriptions which will, they believe, secure not only money but audiences. Miss Inez Bensusan, who is organising the venture, hopes that this if successful, will ultimately lead to the establishment in London of a woman's repertory theatre on a co-operative basis, where managers, producers, scene painters will be women, and where they may educate a public that can never be lured to suffragist meetings by showing them the woman's point of view through plays of a high standard. She would hope to revive "Lysistrata" and Elizabeth Robins's "Votes for Women." A general committee representing all branches of the movement is now being formed to work the October week effectively.

...Are you in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief.

BETTING NO CRIME.

LORD NEWTON ON BLATANT BOUNDERS.

"Betting is not a crime," said Lord Derby when Lord Newton's Bill prohibiting bookmakers' advertisements and circulars was under discussion in the House of Lords on May 5. "A good many people don't distinguish between betting and gambling, but there is all the difference between them. Betting is no more a crime than speculating in shares. Therefore you should not legislate against bookmakers as if they were criminals."

Lord Derby was proposing an amendment to permit bookmakers to advertise their names and addresses. He asked if sporting writers who ended their articles with tips for various races could be held to come under the terms of the Bill. The sporting Press would, he said, be dealt a heavy blow, if all these advertisements were to be suppressed, and he declared that if the addresses of responsible bookmakers could not be published it would lead to the appearance of many more small swindling and welshing bookmakers.

Lord Newton complained that the amendment would not prevent people being bombarded with the names and addresses of various "blatant bounders," even though their flowery circulars might come no more. Newspapers could still keep their "tame prophets." He claimed to have the support of the Jocky Club, and read what Lord Durham had said.

Lord Derby, interposing, said though individual members might have given their views the Jockey Club as a whole had never expressed any opinion on this subject.

Lord Wolverton said he had been instructed by Tattersall's committee to give their support to the Bill "in principle," but he felt the committee would strongly support Lord Derby's amendment.

"Betting is a gigantic system of trading on the follies of the country," said the Bishop of Wakefield (Dr. Eden). "Ought we to do anything which would make it easy for persons to continue that practice?"

Lord Crewe and the Bishop of London opposed the amendment, which was negatived by 43 votes to 12, and the Bill was passed through all its remaining stages and ordered to be sent to the House of Commons.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India in mail week:—Whether it has been arranged as the result of a strike, revolt, or combination of Indian students at Edinburgh against the supervision, surveillance, or discipline now assumed over them by the Secretary of State in Council and exercised through the agency of Mr. C. E. Mallet, in the official capacity of adviser of Indian students, that only such students as have actually been placed under the guardianship of the India Office shall come under the direction and receive the advice of the adviser; and, if so, whether this admission of the voluntary principle will be of general application; and, if so, how many Indian students will remain subject to the receipt of the advice of the adviser and his colleagues and subordinates, if any; and at what cost to the Indian taxpayer in the gross; and per head of Indian student in particular.

Mr. Montagu:—No supervision or surveillance has been assumed by the Secretary of State over Indian students at Edinburgh or elsewhere, but local advisers have been appointed who may be of service to them. In Edinburgh eight students have been placed by their parents under the guardianship of the Secretary of State's representative, and towards them he will have special obligations; but his aid and advice are at the disposal of any Indian student who may apply to him. The fee payable to him is £100 a year. The total number of Indian students in Edinburgh University is 229.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India:—If he will state what has been the outcome of the decision and formal resolution of Indian students at Glasgow, pledging themselves to have no official connection with the Secretary of State in Council's adviser of Indian students and declining to meet him for the discussion of his position in regard to themselves; whether the objection to official surveillance over non-official students is peculiar to Scotland, or whether similar manifestations of independence have been made in other quarters.

Mr. Montagu:—I am happy to say that the position of the adviser of Indian students at the University of Glasgow is now better understood. His advice and aid are sought by an increasing number of students, Engineering students in particular and him very helpful in securing facilities for practical work during the vacations. There is no question of surveillance in the matter.

Dr. Fremantle, medical officer for the county of Hertfordshire, recommends the County Council to purchase a London horse omnibus to be used as a travelling dental caravan, in charge of a surgeon, who would cover the county, spending a week or so in each village, attending to the teeth of the school children.

Nothing better in convalescence. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthes—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 29th May 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the extreme eastern Districts and drier elsewhere. Temperature is in excess except at Delhi and Ambala.

United Provinces.—Skies are moderately at Jhansi and clear elsewhere Humidid excess at Mainpuri and Cawnpore and at Jhansi. Temperature is in excess at

Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded Sind and clear elsewhere. The moisthe air is either equal to or below the Temperature is in excess in the half of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—kies are clear in west Central India and lights to moderately clouded elsewhere Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature in normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in Berar; night temperature is above normal in the eastern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall associated with thunderstorms has been local in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad: Belgaum has had 0·8" and Hyderabad 0·25". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the south Coromandel Coast. Rainfall has decreased in the northern half of the Peninsula precipitation having been only local in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan. On the west coast of the Peninsula heavy rainfall has been confined to the south Malabar. Fairly heavy rain has again been reported from Colombo, seas have become rough at Colombo and Cochin and slight at Calicut. The unsettled conditions in the south-east Arabian sea would appear to be concentrating off the south Malabar Coast but probably out in the sea.

Fair general rain is likely in Malabar and isolated thunderstorms in the southern half of the Deccan and possibly on the Madras Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON THURSDAY, the 29th of May, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Variation, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire ..						
Do. (28th) ..	96·8	82·0	52	..	6·31	—4·65
Jask ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat ..						
Do. (28th) ..	94·8	85·6	82	..	5·83	+2·10
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	105·3	92·0	12	..	1·44	—·54
Rawalpindi ..	1·8·4	84·1	7	..	6·10	—5·42
Lahore ..	111·9	81·2	26	..	6·76	+2·26
Sirsa ..	114·8	85·5	12	..	6·61	+4·01
Ambala ..	104·5	79·9	57	..	11·20	+4·77
Delhi ..	105·5	81·3	65	..	2·84	—0·57
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	113·0	87·0	29	..	3·65	+1·37
Mainpuri ..	110·6	85·6	56	..	5·34	+2·52
Jhansi ..	112·9	91·0	17	..	2·55	+0·30
Cawnpore ..	107·7	81·4	65	..	6·46	+4·06
Allahabad ..	110·0	80·5	52	..	5·37	+2·88
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi ..	88·0	79·6	87	..	1·27	—0·36
Ajmer ..	107·6	85·2	39	..	2·38	+0·36
Jaipur ..	110·2	87·6	32	..	1·61	—0·53
Kotah ..	111·6	90·6	18	..	3·49	+1·79
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	101·0	81·0	67	..	0·10	—0·61
Dwarka ..	89·3	82·7	81	..	0·40	—0·29
Veraval ..	88·1	81·8	85	..	0·03	—0·49
Rajkot ..	100·6	76·3	69	..	0·48	—0·22
Bhavnagar ..						
Para. ..	109·5	82·5	58	..	0·44	—0·37
Surat ..	95·4	82·6	80	..	3·59	+3·13
Ahmedabad ..	99·6	81·7	73	..	0·48	0·00
Deesa ..	110·2	78·9	61	..	0·05	+0·22
Neemuch ..	105·9	79·0	82	..	3·91	+2·63
Indore ..	103·1	79·1	56	..	5·32	+3·95
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	106·8	86·3	30	..	8·00	+4·75
Sangor ..	105·8	82·6	32	..	4·49	+1·87
Hoshangabad ..	111·1	83·4	47	..	4·54	+2·40
Khandwa ..	111·1	83·4	47	..	4·54	+2·20
Akola ..	110·7	84·5	50	..	1·81	—0·62
Amraoti ..	110·8	85·3	47	..	1·11	—1·52
Nagpur ..	111·0	87·8	41	..	3·72	—0·10
Chanda ..	111·0	89·0	36	..	6·29	+2·74
Raipur ..	108·7	88·0	37	..	4·80	+1·15
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	93·4	84·2	76	..	3·62	+2·52
Ratnagiri ..	92·3	81·4	79	..	11·55	+10·10
Mormugao ..	91·2	80·7	81	0·61	4·22	+0·92
Karwar ..	86·7	76·0	91	0·04	7·87	+3·57
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	105·4	78·6	55	..	5·34	+3·62
Ahmednagar ..	101·1	75·5	79	..	1·57	—0·71
Poona ..	96·0	76·8	70	..	5·21	+2·36
Sholapur ..	102·3	72·6	70	0·08	2·65	—0·35
Bijapur ..	97·2	70·8	80	0·02	4·87	+1·58
Belgaum ..	93·3	68·5	84	0·18	3·90	—2·27
Aurangabad ..	103·9	75·7	67	..	2·10	—0·15
Nizamabad (Indur).	107·9	79·7	67	0·07	3·66	+0·62
Hyderabad ..	97·8	74·7	60	0·25	3·76	—0·19
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	93·8	74·8	85	0·16	7·22	—2·55
Calicut ..	89·3	77·1	85	..	10·1	—7·60
Cochin ..	94·7	75·7	90	2·15	45·75	—11·03
Colombo ..	85·5	74·3	81	1·13	59·97	+11·80
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE)—						
Masulipatam ..	96·3	77·4	69	..	3·14	—5·38
Bellary ..	95·5	72·8	60	..	0·23	+1·03
Cuddapah ..	96·5	79·0	54	..	1·06	+4·86
Madras ..	92·7	75·0	66	0·74	14·13	—7·92
Bangalore ..	86·6	66·8	85	0·06	4·89	—4·05
Coimbatore ..	90·4	72·3	92	..	15·49	+5·75
Trichinopoly ..	99·0	82·8	59	..	13·37	—0·7
Mysore ..	101·7	78·7	75	0·45	27·79	—4·17

Dressed as a pilgrim, a man besought shelter at the house of a farmer in the Pskoi district of Russia. During the night the "pilgrim" killed the farmer's wife and a child of six with a hatchet, and also attacked the husband, who, however, manged to wrench the hatchet from him. The murderer, however, escaped.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 28th May 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..inches	29·724
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	88·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer..	"	81·0
Dew Point	"	78·5
Relative humidity of Air	"	0·724
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		2·6
Maximum temperature of Air..	degrees	93·4
Minimum do. do. ..	"	83·4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight SW. WSW W, SW		
Movement of Wind in 24 hours midnight to midnight	miles	119

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The readings of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error, and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8—45 a. m., Standard Time on the 29th May 1913 was 29·906 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. in case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	May.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri.	30	m 7	14	23	9
		6	58 a	25	1
Sat.	31	m 8	23	24	6
		7	51 a	25	2
	June.				
Sun.	1	m 9	15	25	6
		8	41 a	25	5
Mon.	2	m 9	58	26	9
		9	28 a	25	9
Tues.	3	m 10	39	27	5
		10	13 a	26	0
Wed.	4	m 11	20	28	2
		10	57 a	26	3

1913		Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	May	h.	m.	f.	in
Fri.	30	m 1	15	19	4
		0	58 a	20	10
Sat.	31	m 1	55	18	7
		2	3 a	20	8
	June.				
Sun.	1	m 2	33	17	9
		2	56 a	20	5
Mon.	2	m 3	10	16	11
		3	44 a	20	2
Tues.	3	m 3	47	16	2
		4	30 a	19	11
Wed.	4	m 4	24	15	6
		5	15 a	19	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May.	Sunrise	Sunset
30. (Fri.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11 m.
31. (Sat.)	6h 1m.	7h. 11 m.
June.		
1. (Sun)	6h. 1m.	7h. 12 m.
2. (Mon.)	6h. 1m.	7h 12 m.
3. (Tues.)	6h. 1m.	7h 12 m.
4. (Wed.)	6h. 1m.	7h. 13 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon, May 20. 0h. 48-1 m P. M.; Last quarter, 28th 5 h. 33·7 m, A. M.; New Moon, June 5th, 1 h. 27·0 m. A. M; First quarter, 11th, 10th, 7 3 m. P. M.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £66 ½. Copper Braziers £82; Yellow Metal 7⅛.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13 value.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (double bags) 3-3¾ sellers: July, August; quiet, with a fairly steady tone. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-6 nominal June; neglected. German Beet-root 88 per cent. 9-4½ sellers: May; 9-8½ sellers; October, December; market opened easier and owing to rains closed steadier. F. A. R. and similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-10½ sellers; June, August; steady not much doing, Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay; nominal. Javas, very quiet prices firm.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship 34½; May, June; Dunkirk; sellers canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs. ex-ship 515; June July Dunkirk; sellers canal Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship 46½; May, June; Hamburg; sellers canal; dull Linseed Bombay, 416 lbs. ex-ship 45½, May, June: Antwerp; sellers canal; quiet. Linseed Calcutta 44½ prpt. June; London done 43 sellers. Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) 41½. May, June: Antwerp; sellers. Bombay Cottonseed 6-10; May, June; Hull; nearest value; quiet.

Indian Wheat.—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 38; June, July; Liverpool; done canal. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37⅝; May, June; London; sellers canal; easier.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-8½; May, June; value, dull.

South American Wheat.—Rozario Santa F. E. 62 lbs. 36⅜; June, July; sellers; quiet.

South Australian Wheat.—South Australian 38; May; sellers.

Beef and Mutton Tallow.—Finest Australian Beef Tallow 38; Mutton Tallow 39-9; General Tone of Tallow Auction. firm.

Arrivals.—Serbestan persepolis.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, MAY 28.

Consols 2½ per cent.	74 13/16
Exchange on London at Paris Pcs.	25·21 ½
Rentes 3 per cent.	85⅛
Berlin Cheques on London	20·43½
Bar Silver Spot	27¾
Bar Silver 2 months hence.	28
Closing tone of Silver:—Indian buying.	
Rupee Paper 3¼ per cent.	64 5/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	1/3 ⅞
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th ultimo.	
Council Bills—Extra allotments.—Vide Bid. dings	
3½ per cent. India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89 ⅛
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 11/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills o m/st.	3⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4⅜
Bar Gold (per oz.)	7 7/9
Interest day to day loans	2⅜
Interest 7 day market loans	3½

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

PAPER MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

May 29.

The Government Paper market remained in a very active state to-day. The market opened firm at Rs. 96-5, but during the close of the day fluctuated within the range of one anna and closed weak at Rs. 96-4 for 30th May delivery. The rate for the next delivery stood about annas two up.

The demand for ready paper was firm and was placed at the rate ruling for account.

The Bank of Bombay reduced its rates of interest of Demand Loans to 6 per cent. to-day.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share market assumed a bearish tone to-day owing to the nearness of the settlement. "Budla" business was the principal feature of the day. There being no buyers the rates sharply receded.

Chinas witnessed a big drop and were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 810 to Rs. 775.

Kohinoors declined to Rs. 790 for June.

David and Fazulbhai were firm in the morning but closed at Rs. 515 and Rs. 517½ for June respectively.

Madhavji dropped to Rs. 1,485 for June.

Standard stood at Rs. 1,360 for June.

Phoenix improved to Rs. 163¾.

Vishnu Cotton Ordinary Shares were in demand at Rs. 475.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 205.

Gujrat Railway Shares changed hands at Rs. 123.

Bank of India Shares were in active demand at Rs. 68-8.

Tapti Valley Railway Shares were placed at Rs. 590.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

LONDON, May 28

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 60,00,000, Rs. 6,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta. Rs. 60,000 were allotted to Bombay. Rs. 1,60,000 were allotted to Madras. } Rs. 2,40,000

Tenders on Calcutta at ½ 1/32 (Min. Rate) received 29 per cent. Tenders on Bombay at ½ 1/32 (Min. Rate) received 29 per cent. } above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·03

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 1,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta. Rs. 50,10,000 were allotted to Bombay Rs. 6,00,000 were allotted to Madras } Rs. 57,60,000

Tenders on Calcutta at ½ 1/16 (Min. Rate) received 29 per cent. Tenders on Bombay at ½ 1/16 (Min. Rate) received 29 per cent. } above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sales. } Rs. 77,90,000

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 60,00,000

Extra Allotments.

Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 @ ½ 1/16.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

Extreme dullness characterised our exchange market to-day with rates standing at yesterday's figures. Telegraphic transfers were offered by two or three banks only at 1s. 4 1/32d. Three and a half per cent. Government Paper was quoted late in the afternoon at Rs. 96-6 and for small at Rs. 96-9.

Tea and jute investments had some sort of show in the share department to-day, but the reported transactions were not sufficient to make a market. The values were, however, steady to firm. Coal shares were again active with an upward tendency.

When you've been talking all day in a stuffy room it usually results in a headache. It need'nt last but a few minutes. Stearns, Headache Cure relieves it.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, May 28

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500 "
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	— "
Total Day's Imports	20,600 "
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Unchanged good biz. done.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quiet.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Dull with a limited enquiry.	
Mid. Americans	6·79 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·95 d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	July 11·58 Oct. 11·14
New York Official noon call.	July 11·60 Oct. 11·15
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July 12·03 Oct. 11·24

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	6·47	6·46
J. J.	6·44	6·41
J. A.	6·41	6·39
A. S.	6·31	6·29
S. O.	6·17	6·17
O. N.	6·09	6·10
N. D.	6·06	6·07
D. J.	6·05	6·06
J. F.	6·04	6·05
M. A.	6·06	6·07

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Easy
Estimated Sales..	7,000
Total Imports	4,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
M. J.	6·46	6·41
J. J.	6·41	6·37
J. A.	6·39	6·35
A. S.	6·29	6·25
S. O.	6·17	6·13
O. N.	6·10	6·06
N. D.	6·07	6·04
D. J.	6·06	6·03
J. F.	6·05	6·52

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, MAY 28.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Day's Exports to Continent	2,000

Futures at New York, July, 11·55. Previous closing price 11·64.

Futures at New York, October, 11·10. Previous closing price 11·15.

Declined owing to unfavorable financial conditions and Wall Street selling and to bear pressure and liquidation.

Spot Cotton at New York 11·90. Previous price 12·00.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 7/16. Previous price 12 7/16.

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans, July, 12·01. Previous price 12·08.

Futures at New Orleans, Oct. 11·21. Previous price 11·28.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 11¾

Demand Bills 4·86½

Silver Commercial Bars 60.1/8

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

(From our Correspondent.)

May 29.

The local cotton market was quiet and inanimate for actuals. Bearish enthusiasm is more or less inspired in anticipation of a high condition figure for the growing crop to be issued on Monday next by the Agricultural Bureau Report.

One of the leading authorities from New York telegraphs "We are on the eve of a serious decline." The old crop has practically ceased to be a factor of material influence in affecting prices. It has been seized up, and has been provided for. Controlling influences now are the prospects for the new crop, and for the world's requirements next season. In Europe the political atmosphere looks like clearing up soon with a natural impetus to the wave of industrial and commercial improvement. However the Bears in America seem to have an upper hand on the situation and their manipulation may succeed for a time. We shall shortly enter into a period of exciting days in the cotton market.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.&G. Bengals ..	235	229	..	Ready
H.&G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengal ..	..	..	..	Do
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms) ..	237	231	..	Do.
M. &G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals ..	237	230	..	Do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	236	229	..	Do.
G. M. Khandeish ..	249	238	..	Do.
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	282	274	..	Do.
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee. ..	278	271	..	Do.
M. G. Yeotmal ..	273	265	..	Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum ..	266	258½	..	Do.
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple..	258	250	..	Do.
Do. do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra, Fair Staple Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati ..	261	253	..	Do.
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach ..	287	280	274	Do.
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia ..	252	242	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	282	Do.
Westerns, Churka ..	..	..	272	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	281	Do.
M. G. Miraj ..	..	..	284	Do.
M. G. Compte ..	..	..	285	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	271	Do.
Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. o. ..	..	..	280	Do.
G. Bajipu ..	..	..	..	..

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan.-July	13 %	1,695
Bank of India Rs. 50..	do.	6 %	68½
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14 %	1,745
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon ..	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	6¼ o/o	12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	31
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15, ..	..	6¾	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10. ..	..	6¼ o/o	12⅛
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ..	Jan.-July	9 o/o	66/8
Standard Bank Rs. 50..	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ..	Jan, Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank ..	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30 ..	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: .. (Old Issue) Rs. 30 .. (New Issue) Rs. 15..	June do.	10 o/o	40 18
Punjab National Bk..		10 o/o	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank Mercantile Bank £12 A £12 B	Oct.-Apl. .. do.	16 o/o 7 o/o 7 o/o	£60 £21 £21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp..	Feb.-Aug	£4	£87¾
Eastern Bank, Ld.£4	New	5 o/o	87XD
National Bank of India £12 ..	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	607⅛

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc...	May-Oct.	25	900	
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70	
Berar Manufacturing.	..	..	100	
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	..	..	242½	
Bo Dying and M. Co..	..	30	140	
Bombay United ..	May-Nov.	25	535	
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	28⅛	
Central India ..	May-Nov.	55	2155	
Ch. ia ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	780	
Cb. of Silk ..	..	20	435	
Colaba Land and M..	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,455	
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440	
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.	190	
Courla ..	April	40	710XD	
Crescent ..	Mar.-Sep	5	113/12	
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	281¼	
David ..	May-Nov.	20	515	
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	195	
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	500	
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	140	
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	517½	
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1 6 50	
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	3 75	
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	4 50	
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	6 60	
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	4 75	
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325	
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.	112½	
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	102½ XD	
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 XD	
Indo-China Manufg ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1.025	
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	152½	
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	190	
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	145XD	
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440	
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290	
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	500	
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,335	
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug	25	799	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1335	
Madhowji Dharamsi..	June-Dec	75	1.480	
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2.050	
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3.215	
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nil.	100	
Morarjee Gocouldas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3.200	
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	360	
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	9	245	
New City of Bombay..	Mar.-Sep.	35	1.070	
Phoenix ..	Jan.-July.	7½	163¾	
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390	
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.	100	
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr. 50	820	
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4.200	
Sholapore ..	June-Dec.	250	4.900	
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.	..	40	
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1.360	
Sun ..	Oct.	..	136⅛	
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220	
Swan ..	New O	12½	292½	
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1.732½	
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1.450	
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.	200	
Vishnu Cotton {C. ..	..	Nil.	465	
Vishnu Cotton {P. ..	..	Nil.	625	
Western India ..	Sept.	45	600	
Mysore Spinning ..	..	..	240	

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6½	670
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug.	60/5	137
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July	4	93
Dhond Baramati Rs.80		4 o/	101
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	122
Sind Light Rys. Ld..	June-Dec	7	141
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	59⅛
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/	132

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May	300	4,80
Albert Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6¾	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabhapty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M..	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	137½
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7¾	132⅛
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Maumar Manufg ..	Aug.	12½	235
New East Indian ..	Sept.	78	910
New Mofussil Co. ..	Nov.	50	880
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	525
New Prince of Wales..	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	2500
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	235
Vaikari U. P. Ld. ..	Sept.	40	690
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	12⅝

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Year Div.	
Alcock Asndown Co..	Oct.-May	10	181
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25 ..	August	Nil.	12
Samankua ..	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Bath ..	June	6	55
Badhan Pile ..	..	7	98
Baroda Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug	..	50
Bo. Burma T. Corpr...	..	15	630
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld. {P. {O.	Feb.-Aug	..	173 205/8
Bombay Ice Manufg..	H. yearly	3	23
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	Rs. 2	960
Bo. Land and Building	..	40	400
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. {P. {O.	Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct.

LOUNGE SUITS.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.

In making up washing garments we mak a point of giving **EASE IN FIT** with **SMARTNESS IN APPERANCE**, particular attention being given to the necessity of having comfortable garments for hot weather wear

LINEN CRASH Rs. 18-0
FLAX LINEN .. 24-0
FANCY FLAX .. 27-0
CHINA SILK .. 38-0

Asquith & Lord Ltd

EXPERTS IN MEN'S DRESS, BOMBAY.

294

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. As.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

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ALLUM. BHARUCHA & Co

·AN ABSOLUTELY FREE TRIAL.

Will you accept a 4-oz. Trial Tin of MILKMAID RICH THICK BEAUTIFUL CREAM which is cheaper than, and superior to, Indian Dairy Cream. The Trial will cost you nothing and will agreeably surprise you. Bonafide enquirers who apply giving their dealer's name will be supplied with a free delivery order for a 4-oz. Tin.

WRITE NOW TO "M. C.", P O. BOX 333, BOMBAY.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

CHILDREN make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

MACLAGAN—At Rookwood, Simla, 13th May, to Colonel and Mrs. R. S. Maclagan, a son.

STOWELL—14th May, at Nandi Hill, to the Rev. F. Arthur and Mrs. Stowell, a son.

MARRIAGE.

HALLIDAY—CLARKE—15th May, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. R. W. H. Stuart, Senior Chaplain, Joseph Rushworth Halliday, of Calcutta, to Olive Marion, eldest daughter of the Rev. E. A. and Mrs. Clarke, of Claverdon, Warwickshire.

DEATH.

HASTINGS—Price—On the 19th May, at Jubbulpore, from heart failure, Ethel Blanche, the beloved wife of Clifford Hastings-Price, District and Additional Sessions Judge, Khandwa, and eldest child of John and Julia Upshon.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

To-Day.

Arrival of the English Mail.

Saturday, May 31.

Departure of the English Mail.

Balloting for an elective trustee for the Port of Bombay begins 10-30 a.m., at the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Last Day for receiving nominations to fill vacancy in the Fort Ward on the Bombay Corporation.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

May 30th 1913.

THE NICHOLSON COMMITTEE.

On Tuesday Mr. Montagu informed Captain Murray that the Nicholson Committee has submitted its report to the Government of India, by whom the Committee was appointed and by whom any recommendations of the Committee would in the first instance be dealt with. Replying to a supplementary question, Mr. Montagu is reported to have said that the Committee's Report will not be published at all. The Nicholson Committee thus becomes a pure departmental Committee and its recommendations will be dealt with departmentally. It was assumed that the Committee was about to make far-reaching changes in the system of Army administration founded by Lord Kitchener, and in the strength of the British force. These were assumptions for which no shadow of authority existed. And yet on the strength of these assumptions, critics who claim to be well informed and to whose utterances some sort of "authority" is supposed to attach were loud in their lamentations of the effects of the suppositious ill-considered changes. Journals of repute laboriously analysed the statistics relating to the establishment of British regiments serving in India and conclusively demonstrated the impolicy of reducing the strength of the Army by a single unit. Vaguely emphatic references were made to the Unrest (with a big U) in the country, and to the dangers of a sudden descent of the Chinese through the North-Eastern frontier and of unimaginable risings on the North-Western frontier. The statistics of the Indian census were anxiously compared with the numbers of British troops, and most doleful was the moral drawn. There were dark hints of an anti-Kitchener conspiracy aiming at the overthrow of the entire system of Army administration associated with the name of that soldier-statesman. The mere mention of the possibility of retrenchment was enough to open the floodgates of denunciation of these superior critics.

The incident was also another illustration of the feeble-forcible manner in which Indian affairs are apt to be discussed in the columns of the London Press. The whole series of disquisitions relating to the Nicholson Committee were inspired by the customary literary flatulence of the "authorities" who make "copy" for the London papers. Having conjured up an alarming vision of disbanded regiments, an army without a Commander-in-Chief and otherwise under-officered, the hysterical publicists called loudly for the publication of the Committee's report and its discussion in Parliament—under the watchful eye of the "experts" of the press—before any of its recommendations were carried out. It is by no means surprising to find that the experts were all hopelessly at sea. Of course, the experts had no reliable information of anything bearing upon the Committee's work: they adopted the familiar method of indulging in unintelligent anticipations. At any rate, it is fairly obvious that the theory of drastic constitutional changes being made breaks down utterly. The Kitchener scheme has now been in operation over seven years. Its introduction involved a revolutionary change and provoked a stormy controversy. The intrinsic merits of the scheme have been acknowledged on all hands. Its success is equally beyond doubt. In the last speech Lord Kitchener delivered at the Viceroy's Legislative Council in March, 1909, he put in an eloquent and forcible plea for securing the continuity of his military policy. Lord Minto, a most competent witness, bore emphatic testimony to the success of the Kitchener scheme of Army administration, and, among other things, he said :—

> I believe therefore that the higher administration of the Army has now been placed on a constitutionally safe and thoroughly sound footing, and that the Government of India will do wisely in following Lord Kitchener's advice to safeguard the continuity of that military policy which he has done so much to inaugurate.

It is inconceivable that within four years of Lord Kitchener's relinquishment of the Indian Command, his scheme of Army administration would be destroyed, root and branch. Nor is it necessary to enlarge upon the intrinsic improbability of vast reductions in Army expenditure. We are emphatically not of those who hold that the Indian military budget does not admit of reduction. Indeed, we strongly hope that, when the recommendations of the Committee are fully carried out, there will be a sensible reduction of military expenditure. The fact remains, nevertheless, that even in the improbable event of the Committee recommending drastic reductions, the Government of India would not, sanction or the Secretary of State confirm any very large reduction. The fact is, the constitution of the British regiments and the linking of the Indian with the British regimental system does not favour root and branch reform of a character suited to Indian conditions. That may be, and is, inconvenient for India; but there it is, and like most things with which we have to do, we must accept it.

It is probable that the Nicholson Committee has gone minutely into the ramifications of the administration of military finance, and that the effect of their recommendations will be to introduce a better system of control and real economy. The Cannanore trial has thrown a lurid light upon the farce of so-called regimental accounts under the grossly inadequate control of the Military Accounts Department. It is in this and other cognate directions that reforms are urgently needed. However that may be, it is evident that there is no justification for assuming that any very large changes are likely to be effected as the outcome of the Nicholson Committee's recommendations. Lord Nicholson has been invited to sit on the Imperial Defence Committee, and his opinions on problems of Indian military defence and higher strategy will, of course, be at the disposal of the Committee. Assuming these questions were also dealt with by the Committee, it would obviously be improper to publish to the world the views of the Committee or of any of its members.

LORD AVEBURY.

Lord Avebury, better known to the older generation as Sir John Lubbock, whose death we record to-day had been for many years one of the most prominent men in English public life, as a financier, politician, naturalist and a publicist of the most varied interests. His greatest claim to fame, perhaps, was the Bank Holidays Act of 1871, which gave the workers in Banks and consequently in almost every other walk of life, certain days in the year as holidays legalised by Act of Parliament. This, however, was not the only direction in which he worked and achieved substantial results for the workers in shops and offices. He carried more than one Bill through the House of Commons for the regulation of shop hours, and, apart from this, succeeded in ameliorating the conditions of shop workers by leading the campaign all over England for the voluntary early closing of shops on one day of the week. In latter years he lost something of his popularity among the class for which he had done so much, by taking up an attitude of uncompromising opposition to the Bills which were put forward for compulsory early closing, but his name will ever be associated with the pioneers of the various movements for lightening the labours and relieving the oppressive conditions which prevailed among the lower middle classes.

As a scientist the name of Lord Avebury is chiefly known by his popular works on natural history and philosophy. His "Origin and Metamorphoses of Insects," published in 1873, and "Ants, Bees and Wasps," 1882, inaugurated a new class of literature and opened the pages of natural history to the ordinary uninitiated reader in a way that both fascinated and instructed. Others among his works were "British Wild Flowers" 1875, "Flowers, Fruits and Leaves," 1886, "The Pleasures of Life," 1887, "The Senses, Instincts and Intelligence of Animals," 1888, "The Beauties of Nature," 1892, and "The Use of Life" 1894. These, however, form only a small selection from his works. He was a most voluminous writer. He had acted as President, both of the Entomological Society and of the Anthropological Institute. In 1881 he was President of the British Association and from 1881 to 1886 President of the Linnæan Society. He had received numerous honorary degrees from English and continental Universities, and in 1878 he was appointed a Trustee of the British Museum. As a financier Lord Avebury's position was one of inheritance. Born in 1834 he was sent to Eton, at the age of eleven, but when he was 14 his father, Sir John William Lubbock, the third baronet, himself a distinguished man of science, took him away from school and put him in his banking house as a junior clerk. He was made a partner of the firm at the age of 22. But remarkable as were his early advantages, Lord Avebury could not have taken the leading position that he did in the financial world had it not been for his own abilities. He served on numerous commissions upon coinage and other financial questions, was the first President of the Institute of Bankers, and from 1888 to 1892, he was President of the London Chamber of Commerce, and during the same period served on Royal Commissions on Gold and Silver and was Chairman of the committee of design on the new coinage in 1891.

As a politician, Lord Avebury was chiefly noted for his consistent support of the Conservative and Unionist Party. But he never came into any real prominence as a party politician, his work in Parliament having been chiefly devoted to his Bills, for the amelioration of industrial conditions, the promotion of public libraries and open spaces, and the preservation of ancient monuments. He was first returned to the House of Commons in 1870 as member for Maidstone. He lost that seat at the election of 1880, but was at once elected member for London University, which he continued to represent until 1900, when Lord Salisbury raised him to the Peerage under the title of Baron Avebury.

TOWARDS PEACE.

To-day's telegrams indicate that the delegates of the Balkan States have so far been impressed by Sir Edward Grey's firmness as to express the greatest anxiety to sign the peace treaty. Greece and Servia have been assured that they will be admitted to the counsels of Europe when "details" come to be examined. What these details are can only be conjectured. There is no doubt that the action of the Powers in desiring Greece to abandon the claim to Southern Albania involves a real hardship on Greece. Southern Albanian Christians have been described as more or less Hellenised, and even the Moslems in many districts are often bi-lingual. But it is indisputable that the Moslems would prefer to be under the Albanian flag. Mr. H. N. Brailsford, who knows what he is writing about, goes so far as to say that if a plebiscite were taken under honest conditions, the whole region claimed by Greece would vote against her. However that may be the fact remains that this region must be included in the Albanian State, if that state is to preserve continued vitality. Here the policy of the Concert accords with the interests of the units composing the Albanian State, and that indeed is its final justification. If the Powers started on the fatal policy of dividing and sub-dividing Albania with a view to gratify Greece here and Servia there, there would be nothing left of Albania. Hence the firm stand taken by the Powers against the Montenegrin claim to Scutari, and now against Greece and Servia. This is by no means to imply that Greece has no grievances. She has most legitimate grievances, but she will have compensations elsewhere. There are the Aegean Islands the future of which is still unsettled. There is no doubt but that she will have lower Macedonia and the Albanian Epirus. Mr. Brailsford puts the case in a nutshell. Greece has "no need of further acquisitions inhabited by a non-Hellenic race. What is vital to Albania would be a luxury to Greece. "Similarly with regard to Servia, whose statemen seem to think that, by holding out against the settlement of the Albanian question, they might extort unreasonable compensations from the Powers. The assurance both Greece and Servia have received as to their participation in the final discussion of "details" should go far to reassure them and lead them to abandon their obstructive attitude towards the treaty of peace. For the rest, Bulgarian braggadocio may be dismissed with the contempt it deserves. King Fredinand knows that he has been enormously aggrandised, and if he thinks he can make wrongful gains in the future at the expense of Greece and Servia, it will not take him long to find he has been greatly mistaken. The Concert which has exerted its power to terminate the war and create Albania will not be trifled with and see the whole work undone by the crass folly of Bulgaria. One of our telegrams to-day states that the military party is in the ascendant at Sofia and that it is confident of its ability to overthrow the other Balkan States combined. This sort of bluff is magnificent, but it is not business.

ANGLO-TURKISH POLITICS.

Recent telegrams indicate the progress of negotiations between England and Turkey covering a large variety of matters bearing upon the future administration of Asia Minor. According to one version, Turkey desires that England should depute the most capable of her men to reorganise the administration of Asia Minor, and the name of Lord Milner is actually mentioned in this connection. The precise direction the Anglo-Turkish negotiations are taking is not indicated, but presumably the services of a number of British officers will be lent to Turkey for a term of years thoroughly to overhaul the effete system of administration in vogue, to reorganise the finances, and, in fact, to introduce the elements of a civil polity. The possibility of Lord Milner's deputation suggests a brand-new administration modelled on British lines and officered very largely by a British personnel. There is no offence to Turkish patriotism involved in an arrangement which is necessitated by the condition of affairs in Asia Minor, and which British administrators are eminently qualified to work successfully. A strong, just, impartial administration is what is wanted in Asia Minor, and who more fitted than the British to devise it? There is no question of England assuming any political responsibility or exerting any influence inimical to Turkish sovereignty. That Turkey should require the services of Englishmen is a compliment to the British genius for the governance of alien peoples and a testimony to the ties of interest which bind England and Turkey. To the Moslem world at large, this Anglo-Turkish entente would appeal with irresistible force as a visible symbol of a new friendship fraught with the happiest consequences to Turkey.

The reported cession of Cyprus is not an event upon which any large issue of world-politics turns. Cyprus passed under British control in 1878, as the result of a secret treaty with Turkey concluded by Lord Beaconsfield. By that treaty, the English Government undertook to guarantee to Turkey her Asiatic possessions against all invasion on condition that Turkey handed over to England the island of Cyprus for her occupation. In Lord Beaconsfield's grandiose conception, Cyprus was to become "a place of arms,"—an effectual vantage-ground from which England was to play the rôle of defender of Turkey against aggression of any kind whatsoever. The Liberal policy, as expounded by Mr. Gladstone, made it incumbent upon England to repudiate any special or separate responsibility for the maintenance of Turkish rule in Europe. Lord Beaconsfield successfully asserted a policy of direct opposition to that of the Liberals. That was that "England specially, England above all, is concerned to maintain the integrity and the independence of the Turkish Empire; that, in fact, the security of Turkey is as much part of the duty of English statesmanship as the security of the Channel Islands or of Malta." The question whether and how far the policy of either party is strictly right and applicable, and how far either party has resiled from its position, need not be discussed here. The broad facts with which we are concerned are, that Cyprus has practically remained under British control and administration since 1878, and that it has now been formally ceded to England.

DAY BY DAY.

Lady Sydenham sends to the depressed classes Mission Society of India, through Major Greig, military secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Rs. 500, "which was given to her by a friend for some charity" and a very kind message "of her best wishes for the success and prosperity of the mission, which she will try to help in any way she can, should opportunity occur, in England.

Cyprus, the cession of which to England is reported, is the largest island in the Mediterranean after Sicily and Sardinia. It is situated in the easternmost basis of the Mediterranean, at roughly equal distance from the coasts of Asia Minor to the north of Syria to the East. The population in 1901 was 237,000. The people are mainly Greeks and Turks, the latter forming 20 per cent. of the population. The administration is in the hands of a High Commissioner, assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. The island was placed under British Control in 1878 and England has been administering its affairs since then.

Apropos of the Nicholson Committee's report, it may be noted that the military forces of India consist of British troops and the Native Army, and there are also volunteers and the Imperial Service Troops. The Army, as a whole, is divided into the Northern Army and the Southern Army. The total establishment of British troops of all ranks is 75,884; and that of the Native troops is 159,144. There are 36,000 reservists. The Volunteer establishment numbers 1,461 officers, 29,597 other ranks and 5,982 cadets. The Imperial Service troops, which are raised and maintained by Native States, number about 20,000.

Professor L. Peltier's lecture on "Medicine through the ages" at the Salle Francaise, on Wednesday, was characterised by much charm and perspicuity. In the first part of his lecture he dealt with a few generalities, such as the definition and the aim of medicine and discussed the usual question as to whether medicine is an art or a science. He rapidly but admirably reviewed the systems of medicine as practised by the Egyptians, Hebrews, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, and in the European Middle Ages. He said that it was curious that some of the ancient doctrines had been taken up by the science of to-day. The growth of the modern medical science formed the subject of the second part of the lecture. He spoke of the pioneers of the modern scientific method—Bacon, the father of experimental philosophy, and Descartes, the father of modern philosophy.

The lecturer next dwelt on the achievements of the medical luminaries whose labours in the field of medicine had resulted in discoveries of far-reaching consequences. He referred to the contributions to medical science and philosophy made by Harvey, the celebrated discoverer of the circulation of the blood; Sydenham, the English Hippocrates; Bichat, the founder of the science of Histology; Beehaave; Broussais, who shed more blood than Napoleon I; Claude Bernerd, the founder of modern physiology; Pasteur, the second father of medicine, who revolutionized the science of medicine by his epoch-making discovery resulting in the formation of the science of bacteriology; and others whose names have been associated with some important development in the history of medicine. Before concluding his lecture, he announced that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay had been graciously pleased to give his patronage to the reunion that was to be specially organised to celebrate the anniversary of the Salle Francaise, and spoke in very appreciative terms of the interest M. P. R. Chichgar took in the advancement of the Salle and the valuable services he rendered to it in various ways. A vote of thanks proposed by M.le Commandant E. E. Preston to the lecturer terminated the proceedings.

Every credit is due to Monsieur Louis Peltier for the remarkable success achieved by the Salle Francaise during the ten months of its institution. There has been a steady increase in membership and no less than seventy-five were present at a concert, all in French according to the rules, a week ago. The crowning touch has been added by the intimation that H. E. Lord Willingdon will lend his patronage to the anniversary meeting on the 14th July.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit and Mr. Byramji Rustamji Jijibhai have been duly nominated to fill the casual vacancy on the Bombay Corporation in the Fort Ward caused by the death of Mr. Shapurji S. Mistry, and the Municipal Commissioner has notified Thursday next as the polling day. Mr. Petit has been nominated by Sir Dorab, Sir Jagamohandas Vanji wandass, Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, the Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy and Mr. N. J. Gamadia, the nominations being seconded by Dr. R. Row, Mr. Row, Mr. Ratansi Mulji, Mr. C. W. Bruel, Mr. Chhotubhai A. Vakil and Dr. D. N. Saher. Mr. Byramji has been nominated by Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai, Sir Sassoon David and Dr. N. H. S. Sukhia, his nominations being seconded by Mr. James Macdonald, Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company and Dr. S. D. Kias.

In connection with the useful work done by the Ottoman Red Crescent Society the enormous work done by the Ladies' Committee of which Princess Nimet Hanum is the president is specially praiseworthy. The Ladies' Committee consists of 120 members, who have got under them a number of bands of workers distributed in the metropolis and the suburbs. The hundreds of thousands of clothes for the use of patients and *mohadjiri* have been turned out week after week without the expenditure of a single penny for the sewing. They have also knitted warm socks and night-caps, and prepared sheets, pillow-cases, aprons, caps and over-alls.

It is gratifying to learn from the letter of Dr. Ansari of the All-India Medical Mission to Turkey that the contributions of India to the Ottoman Red Crescent Society not only exceed the contributions of every other country, but that they exceed the contributions of all the other countries of the world put together, including Turkey. But two things must be borne in mind. Not all the contributions of a country like Egypt were sent to the Ottoman Red Crescent Society, nor is the entire contribution of India represented by the amount sent to the Ottoman Red Crescent Society. £27,000 is lying in the bank, the sender's names and countries being unknown but it is presumed that most of this amount came from India.

Apropos of the resignation of Lord Justice Farwell, reported to-day it is interesting to recall that learned judge's protest against the violation of the principle of the open Court. Speaking at a banquet at the Guild-hall, Lord Justice Farwell said the laws of England stood for freedom to the person. Those on the bench, he declared, appealed "to the public, because we do our work in public, in the fierce light that beats upon the bench . . . . in the presence of reporters that sit to record all that we say. To my mind, the great secret is that we stand for freedom and security, and that we act in public. It will be an ill day for England if any of that freedom, or any of those rights of property, are handed over to any individual, or body of men, to be dealt with in secret, without appeal to any law, or any responsibility to any court of law. Star Chambers are detestable and odious to the English race. It matters not who are the members of a Star Chamber. I would trust the whole bench of bishops or judges with the powers of the Star Chamber, to act in secret and do as they thought fit." A noble protest which reads curiously side by side with the "Pioneer's" plea for "judicial invention" in India!

The proposal for strengthening the High Court of Bombay by the appointment of an eighth Judge is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Tuesday, June 3rd, being a public holiday in celebration of His Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday, all post offices and the telegraph branches of combined offices will observe the same working hours on that day as on Sundays.

SECRET TREATY.

SERVIAN PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

DIFFERENCES WITH BULGARIA.

SITUATION SERIOUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BELGRADE, May 29.

M. Pasics, the Servian Premier, made a statement in the Chamber yesterday on the subject of relations between Servia and Bulgaria. Servia, he said, asked Bulgaria last February to revise a secret treaty between Servia and Bulgaria in accordance with the unexpected developments of the war, and not to allow the Powers to intervene in the division of conquests, but Bulgaria refused to negotiate on the subject. Servia had recently renewed overtures, and he hoped that these would be received in a friendly spirit. A clause in the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty gave Servia an outlet on the Adriatic, and her dispossession of this by the Powers entitled her to compensation at the hands of Bulgaria. Moreover, the events of the war had made it desirable for Servia to have a common frontier with Greece, so as to secure access to Salonika. Bulgaria, further, by demanding Adrianople and the region east of it had prolonged the war. She had asked for Servia's help, and the latter had sent troops to Thrace though she was not required to do so by the Treaty. Servia had thus been compelled to raise a supplementary force of a hundred thousand troops, and she had also sent a park of modern siege artillery which the Bulgarians did not possess. Servia was offered the whole of the Vardar Valley with Salonika if she voluntarily abandoned to claim regarding the Adriatic.

The situation is considered serious in Belgrade. All officers have been recalled from leave and the railways have been reserved for military purposes.

The general opinion is that Bulgaria will assent to revision.

SOFIA, May 29.

The statement of M. Pasics has created impression here, but it is hoped that the meeting betwen M. Pasics and M. Guechoff, the Bulgarian Premier, on Saturday will relieve the situation.

BULGARIA AND THE PEACE TREATY.

LONDON, May 29.

The Bulgarians will sign the Treaty of Peace as it stands to-morrow. The Greeks and Servians will sign it after approving of the conventions which are to be embodied in it. The Bulgarians declined to take part in a meeting held by Greeks and Servians this afternoon to discuss these conventions, as the Bulgarians did not desire further differences or delay.

OTTOMAN NEWSPAPERS' COUNSEL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 29.

It is noteworthy that the "Tanin" and other newspapers are publishing articles recommending the Government to be vigilant, and hinting that Turkey may not remain impassive in the event of a war among the Balkan States.

GREECE AND SERVIA.

SPECIAL CLAIMS TO BE DISCUSSED LATER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

It is understood that both Greece and Servia have received ample assurances that they will be admitted to the councils of Europe to defend their special claims when details come to be examined. Hence it is expected that they will make no further difficulties in connection with the signature of the treaty of peace.

ALLEGED BULGARIAN DESIGN.

Bulgaria's readiness to sign is interpreted in some quarters as dictated by a desire to free herself by peace with Turkey to deal with Servia and Greece. The situation in that respect is regarded with much anxiety. The military party in Bulgaria is very strong and is confident of the ability of Bulgaria to overthrow the remaining Allies combined.

POSSIBILITIES OF WAR.

LONDON, May 29.

Though the possibilities of war among the Balkan States are anxiously discussed, the firmness of Sir Edward Grey has deeply impressed Greece and Servia. It is expected that both these countries will sign the peace preliminaries to-morrow.

CONFERENCE OF PREMIERS.

LONDON, May 28.

Reuter learns that the Servian and Bulgarian Premiers have arranged to meet at the frontier on Saturday to confer on the situation. It is hoped that an amicable settlement will thus be reached.

AUSTRIAN NAVAL RESERVISTS TO BE DISBANDED.

VIENNA, May 28.

Naval reservists of 1905 and 1906 classes will be permanently disbanded in the next few days.

ALLIES AND TURKEY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, May 29.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Times" referring to the dissensions among the Allies mentions that some of them have been making advances to the Turks, and says that contigencies are conceivable in which Turkish politicians of a certain school might hearken to these solicitations and again go to war as the allies of some of their lately confederated foes against one or more of the rest.

CESSION OF CYPRUS TO BRITAIN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 29.

The "Statesman" publishes the following special cablegram, dated London, May 28:—

The cession of Cyprus to Great Britain is officially confirmed.

FORBES-SAMUEL SUIT.

JUDGE'S FINDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

Mr. Justice Scrutton found that illegal voting on the part of Sir Stuart Samuel for eighteen days had been proved, but said that prior writs by two other common informers barred the recovery of the penalty by Forbes. Moreover, the plaintiff's pleadings cited a wrong statute. The other informers had pleaded the same statute. If he had allowed the plaintiff to amend the pleadings he would have given him priority over the others. All were asking for penalties which were excessive, and they could not expect assistance from the Court.

Judgment was given for Sir Stuart Samuel with costs; but as for four days the hearing was largely occupied with innumerable objections by the defence on which the defendant failed, the costs would be as for two days.

MARCONI TRIAL.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S EVIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

Mr. Herbert Samuel's evidence in the Chesterton libel case mostly covered the old ground.

Mr. Samuel declared that the suggestion that he carried through the contract with the Marconi Company secretly for the purpose of benefiting the brother of Sir Rufus Isaacs was a wicked falsehood and a most childish statement.

Counsel for the defence closely questioned Mr. Samuel with regard to his statement in the House of Commons that neither he nor his colleagues "ever held shares directly or indirectly in this Company," while he knew that three members of the Government had been dealing in American Marconis.

Mr. Samuel explained that his colleagues regarded the purchase of American Marconis as irrelevant.

FRENCH ARMY PROPOSALS.

LIBERTY OF DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PARIS, May 28.

After a debate on the credit for retention with the colours of the men due to be released, which was marked by heated opposition on the part of the Socialists, M. Barthou concluded an eloquent defence of the proposals by declaring that he upheld the liberty of discussion on military proposals in Parliament, but not elsewhere. "It is our liberty", he said, "our right in Parliament, but in the barracks it is revolt, it is revolution."

EXPLOSION AT DYNAMITE FACTORY.

SIX KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 29.

Six have been killed and many injured by an explosion at a dynamite factory at Port Vendee.

INDIAN FINANCE COMMISSION.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD IN LONDON.

MR. L. ABRAHAMS' EVIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

It has been now definitely decided to hold all meetings of the Chamberlain Commission here. At the first sitting on Tuesday, Mr. Lionel Abrahams, Assistant Under-Secretary, India Office, gave evidence which will be continued to-morrow.

The sittings of the Commission will hereafter be held on Thursdays and Fridays.

NICHOLSON COMMISSION.

REPORT NOT TO BE PUBLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

Replying to a supplementary question of Captain Murray in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Montagu said that the Nicholson Commission's report would not be published at all.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 29.

The "Statesman" publishes the following telegram, dated London, May 28:—

Replying to Captain Murray to-day Mr. Montagu said that there would be no publication of the Nicholson Commission Report and no opportunity in Parliament of discussing the recommendations which were exclusively a matter for the Government of India. The secrecy of the report will be the subject of further questions.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 29.

The Government of India have got before them the Nicholson Committee's report and the Army Department is already dealing with it piece meal. It will be yet some time before the Government of India will make their final recommendations to the India Office. It is, however, feared that continued indisposition of the Commander-in-Chief may delay full consideration of the report for a while.

REFORMS IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

EUROPEAN ADVISER PROPOSED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 28.

It appears that confidential communications have been passing between Turkey and several Powers including Great Britain and Germany, regarding the introduction of reforms in Asiatic Turkey with a view to the appointment of a European to advise on and supervise reforms.

Lord Milner's name has been mentioned in this connection, but all information on the subject is withheld.

BRITISH SUGAR.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION'S DECISION.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

BRUSSELS, May 28.

Britain having undertaken in spite of her withdrawal from the Sugar Convention on September 1st to make no change in her treatment of sugar which would be prejudicial to other members of the Convention, without six months' notice, the International Commission has decided to continue the present treatment of British sugar and sugar products.

UNATTACHED N.-C. OS.

NO RIGHT TO FURLOUGH OR FREE PASSAGE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, May 29.

The "Statesman" publishes the following telegram, dated London, May 28:—

Replying to Mr. Johnson Hicks, today, Mr. Montagu declared that unattached non-commissioned officers had no right to furlough or free passage on six years' service which was merely a minimum condition of eligibility. He denied that a grievance existed and refused to consider an amendment of the regulations.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 29.

The proceedings of the Public Service Commission, including the minutes of evidence collected during the last cold weather which were in the hands of printers are now ready and being despatched to London by this week's mail.

Mr. Putnam, Assistant Secretary, who has been supervising the printing left Simla for Bombay *en route* to Europe. The Commission will return to India next autumn and it is expected that the extent of their touring will be curtailed.

KING AND QUEEN.

ARRIVAL HOME.

ROYAL YACHT ESCORTED BY BIPLANE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 28.

The King and Queen arrived at Port Victoria this afternoon. A naval biplane esorted the yacht to the harbour.

LONDON, May 29.

The King and Queen arrived in London yesterday, and received welcome from huge crowds.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE FLEET.

STEPS "TO PREVENT WAR."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

During the hearing of Mr. Roosevelt's suit, yesterday, Mr. O'Laughlin, formerly his Assistant Secretary of State, incidentally stated that Mr. Roosevelt ordered the fleet to go round the world in order to prevent war. It was perfectly evident that Japan would not go to war if America was plainly the more powerful, and this was the measure Mr. Roosevelt took to prevent war.

"INDUSTRIAL BANK OF CHINA."

PROSPECTUS ISSUED IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

The prospectus has been issued for the formation in France of a Banque Industrielle de Chine, with a capital of forty-five million francs. The Chinese Republic subscribers one-third and promises to assist the bank in the development of the natural resources of China.

ALTRINGHAM BY-ELECTION.

UNIONIST SUCCEEDS UNIONIST.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 29.

The following is the result of the Altringham by-election necessitated by the resignation of Mr. Kebty-Fletcher.

Hamilton, (U.) 9,409
Key-Shuttleworth, (Lib.) 8,147

No change.

THE TSAR'S TOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 29.

The Tsar, Tsaritsa and family have left for a tour through Vladimir, Nijni Novgorod, Moscow and other cities.

U. S. TARIFFS.

BREACH OF TRUST OBLIGATIONS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

WASHINGTON, May 29.

Mr. Bryan has intimated that he considers that the five per cent. preferential clause in the tariff in favour of American shipping is unquestionably a violation of treaty obligations. It is believed that other administrative features on the tariff, to which exception is taken abroad, will be eliminated.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

SIXTH ROUND CONTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

Four Englishmen, three Scotsmen, of whom the most prominent are Mr. H. Hilton and Mr. Robert Harris, and the youthful American, Heinrich Schmidt (Massachusetts), compete in the sixth round of the amateur golf championship at St. Andrews to-day.

Schmidt, whom rumour credits with working his way between America and England in a cattle-boat, in order to play in the championship, has been defeating his opponents in the easiest fashion. He is regarded as dangerous. The play yesterday was less interesting owing to the previous defeats of the champions. The chief match was Hilton's defeat of Gillies, the holder of the St. George's Vase, at the nineteenth hole.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

Lancashire beat Leicestershire at Manchester by 292 runs.

Kent beat Somersetshire at Catford Bridge by 354 runs.

Gloucestershire beat Notts at Gloucester by nine wickets.

Warwickshire beat Hampshire by 64 runs at Southampton.

Northants beat Cambridge University at Cambridge by ten wickets.

PERSIAN UNREST.

SEIZURE OF CUSTOMS HOUSE.

EXPEDITION AGAINST SALAR-ED-DOWLEH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, May 29.

Salar-ed-Dowleh has seized the customs-house at Meshed-i-Ser. The Russian Consul at Astrabad has been instructed to employ Russian troops to protect the customs at Bunder Gez and Meshed-i-Ser. Four hundred Bakhtiaris will be sent against Salar-ed-Dowleh.

HEAVY SENTENCE ON U. S. SENATOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ALBANY, May 28.

Mr. Stilwell, Chairman of the Codes Committee of the New York State Senate, who was convicted of bribery in connection with the Stock Exchange reform legislation, has been sentenced to imprisonment for a minimum of four and a maximum of eight years.

H. M's. JUDGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

Mr. J. R. Atkin, K.C., has been appointed Additional Judge of the King's Bench Division.

Lord Justice Farwell has resigned his position on account of ill-health.

PRINCE HENRY CURED.

RETURNING TO HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, May 28.

Price Henry of the Netherlands has concluded his cure in the Taunus Mountains and is returning to Holland in excellent health.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION BILL.

PASSES SECOND READING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 29.

The Appellate Jurisdiction Bill has passed the second reading in the House of Commons by 296 to 20 votes.

MIKADO'S HEALTH.

IMPROVEMENT MAINTAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 28.

The general improvement in the condition of the Mikado is maintained.

FLYING FATALITY IN GERMANY

AVIATOR KILLED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

HANOVER, May 28.

The aviator Horn was killed while flying near Burgwedel to-day.

LIGHT HOUSE IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, May 29.

Some men, who were sent from Karachi a short time back to the Gulf to erect a light house of iron, have returned after completing the job. The place where the light-house is constructed is known by the name of Thumb Jungeria, a rock in the sea a few miles in circumferance and situated about 25 to 30 miles from Linga. The lighthouse is said to be 70 feet high, with a revolving light, and has already been put in use. It will be a great boon to the shipping in general and will be visible some miles out to the sea.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, May 29.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Pekin correspondent withdraws his statement as to the Parliament and the Provisional Government having arrived at a compromise, whereby the former was to exercise supervision by a committee over the expenditure of the Powers' loan. The correspondent says, that the breach is now wider than ever and the Parliamentary outlook well-nigh hopeless.

DEATH OF LORD AVEBURY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 28.

The death is announced of Lord Avebury.

OBITUARY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, May 29.

The death is announced of Major-General Lorne Campbell, Colonel of the 38th Dogras.

TWO RAILWAY STRIKES.

CONFLICTING NEWS FROM MADRAS.

TRADE INTERVENTION.

B. B. & C. I. SHOPS STOP WORK.

5,000 MEN OUT.

MILITARY TO BE SENT TO PAREL.

The following telegram to the General Secretary of the A. S. R. S. from the Secretary of the Bangalore Trades Association shows that the strike is affecting the trade of the affected area.

At an emergent meeting of the Bangalore Trades Association held to-day it was resolved to suggest arbitration as a settlement of the dispute; a board to consist of delegates from employers and employees, the Government, the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Associations; and that work be immediately resumed preceding direction of Board—Secretary, Bangalore Trades Association.

The General Secretary says, in regard to this appeal, that the Society is willing to accept the terms contained therein provided the acceptance thereof is intimated by the Agent. He adds that delay in acceptance of the terms will be disastrous in view of the situation on other railways.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The outlook on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway continues to be grave. A postal notice signed by the Bombay Presidency Postmaster states that owing to the strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, mails for Bangalore, Madras and stations south of Raichur will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, at 2 p.m., and will travel *via* Poona, Hubli and the Bangalore mails from the places named above will also be diverted and received in Bombay by the same route.

The General Secretary A. S. R. S. denies the truth of the telegraphic statements that the staffs at Katpadi and Bitrajunta have resumed work. Referring to the statement that applications were pouring in for work at Madras, Mr. Rogers told our representative that he thought the engagement of extraneous labour would only aggravate the trouble between the strikers and the Company's officials.

The General Secretary had not, up to yesterday night, received an answer to his telegram to the Agent which we published yesterday morning and which suggested aribitration. A later telegram from Madras, however, states that the Agent has received the telegram in question, Mr. Rogers says, however, that there are sufficient funds at the Society's disposal to carry the strike on for some time.

"Serious consequences," said Mr. Rogers, "are expected in the Telegraph Department if signallers from other centres outside the Madras Presidency are called on to fill the places of the signallers on strike. The Postal Union have telegraphed their congratulations to and the Indian Telegraph Association have expressed their sympathy with the strikers.

ANOTHER AVERTED ACCIDENT.

The General Secretary yesterday received news of what was almost a serious accident. He states that he was informed that the up-express from Delhi had a narrow escape from a collision with a down express. The latter train had a legal "line-clear," but the up express was only travelling with authority to proceed cautiously signed by a traffic inspector. The trains, which were on a single line, were fortunately stopped in good time near the station of Settigunta. Another case in which a driver of the up express passed the signals, at Vijaserpady and Bassein Bridge, while at danger, without authority, was quoted by the General Secretary who went on to state that on 28th inst. a guard refused to give his driver the authority to pass signals at danger and the driver consequently took the risk and responsibility himself. "This" said Mr. Rogers "is endangering public life, and is a violation of the Indian Railway's Act."

POINTSMAN ASSAULTED.

Further news ascertained from the offices of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in Bombay is to the effect that a guard, probably a non-striker, has assaulted a Mahomedan pointsman at Bangalore. The same information reports the situation at Bangalore to be grave. The Bombay Mail is further reported to have arrived at Gooty without line clear which, says the General Secretary, is "strictly against rules."

Last night, according to information received at the S[illegible] in Bombay, a mo[illegible] Society's Madras s[illegible] in the Commercial H[illegible] when confidence in the[illegible] determination to contin[illegible] action was upheld by those pre[illegible] situation is said by the Gener[illegible]tary to be growing more and mo[illegible] serious, from the account which h[illegible] received as to matters on the l[illegible]

One point which the Society[illegible] complain about, as being likely[illegible] gravate the situation, is the news[illegible] has been received by the General Secretary that the block-signallers are being ejected from their quarters by the police. It is further reported that the travelling ticket inspectors on the M. and S. M. Railway have gone on strike.

Our representative asked Mr. Rogers how matters stood with the men on the G. I. P. Railway. The General Secretary answered that the Society had not had any reason to anticipate any trouble on this line and he did not think any trouble would occur unless an attempt were made to render assistance to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

A STATEMENT CONTRADICTED.

Interviewing Mr. Rogers, the General Secretary of the Railway Society last night, our representative was informed that Mr. Rogers wished to answer the statements made in a telegram from Madras which we publish below. The telegram in question contains the passage "enquiries made of the Railway authorities show that the situation continues to improve." The General Secreary says in regard to the telegram, "it would not be the practice of the Railway authorities if they admitted any trouble. The whole of the message can be identified with the Agent's return to Madras as reported therein."

"If conditions are improving," Mr. Rogers added, "why should it be necessary to engage outsiders? None of the Society's members have resumed duty so far and none will do so until directed so to do by the Society."

SUBSTITUTION OF SIGNALLERS.

"As regards the Director of Posts and Telegraphs ordering signallers from outside districts to act as substitutes for the strikers on the Madras line," continued the General Secretary, "it remains to be seen whether the Indian Telegraph Association intends to allow one lot of its men to take the bread out of the mouths of the other lot."

Representatives of the Indian Telegraph Association visited the General Secretary to-day and protested against the action of the Director-General of Telegraphs in this particular, and a message has been sent accordingly to the General Secretary of that Association in Calcutta.

"EXPURGATIONS OF TRUTH."

The General Secretary continued, "The Society realised long before the strike was decided on that the public would be treated to expurgations of the truth which has been a feature of the 'modus operandi' in Madras ever since the question of trouble on the M. and S. M. Railway, was first before the public, who have a right to know the truth."

Mr. Rogers added that the statement that the garrison would be called out was an unworthy attempt to intimidate the strikers, but, said he, "even if the garrison is turned out with its armaments, it will make no impression on the men who have resolved at all costs to shake off the burden of official oppression. The men have nothing to fear from the garrison so long as they continue to do only that which is lawful."

MADRAS-BOMBAY MAIL.

The mail from Madras arrived in Bombay in two parts yesterday. The G. I. P. Railway booked their mail from Raichur and it arrived here at the right time yesterday morning. The through mail from Madras arrived at 7-20 p.m. yesterday with a few mail bags, parcels and about eleven passengers. This train was worked between Madras and Raichur by heads of departments, the assistant loco-superintendent having acted as driver and the assistant traffic superintendent as guard.

It was at first arranged that the weekly express carrying the overland mails should be run to Poona, and, from there, the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway were to work the train to Madras via Belgaum, but that arrangement too has been cancelled and it is decided to run the train as far as Wadi, from where the Hyderabad Mails will take it up.

Until late last night, it was stated that the section between Poona and Belgaum has been absolutely quiet and loyal and no trouble is expected there.

ANOTHER STRIKER'S MEETING.

MEN WORKING UNMOLESTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, May 29.

Another numerously attended meeting of strikers was held yesterday evening when, in addition to a speech by Mr. Engleken, Travelling Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, who made vigorous attacks on the Indian press, several speeches were made by various members and the cause of the strike was explained.

Mr. Engleken read a telegram from the railway employees at Allahabad sympathising with the strikers there and offering to strike in sympathy.

In the Perambur workshops of the M. and S. M. Railway 400 to 500 men have struck.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

Very little change has taken place in the situation created by the strike. Developments since yesterday have been comparatively minor and there appears to be small need to fear for

STRIKES.

service, as has the Amalgamated Katpadi where the med duty yesterday telegraph signallers ted to have gone on ras and district. The men have gone out, leaving yesterday afternoon at a notice.

other hand, at Bitragunta, the original centres of the the working conditions have apparently been resumed, for trains are now coming through there without delay, but the trouble now is with the stations beyond that. It appears that the Calcutta mail last night had only proceeded up to Ongole before it was held up. The passengers will probably have to wait for the next train in order to continue their journey or return to Madras. The trains arriving in Madras have similarly been delayed. The Company's officials are making every effort to meet the difficulties caused by the strike and are confident of being able to inaugurate a comparatively effective service within the next few days. A fair service is being maintained between Madras and Bangalore. To meet the difficulties caused by the shortage of men in the Traffic Department, about thirty men from the meter gauge section are being brought to Madras, and many men are being taken on in place of that strikers.

It is said that a large number of applications for situations is reaching the General Traffic Manager, and no great difficulty is being found in obtaining suitable men.

WORKERS UNMOLESTED.

One satisfactory feature of the strike so far is that there has been practically no attempt to interfere with the men who are at work or with the working of trains and at stations. There have only been one or two incidents of this description reported so far and both of these were reported from the vicinity of Madras. The strikers here are endeavouring to get at those who are at work and persuade them to leave their posts.

Mr. Yardley, one of the trustees of the A. S. R. S., interviewed yesterday, said that the strike was spreading rapidly in all directions, including the metre gauge. It was also spreading in the Loco Department.

The Perambur shops have partly gone on strike and the remainder will follow. The grievances of the employees at the Perambur workshops are said to be many. The workshop officials are, it is alleged, fruitlessly attempting to influence the members of the Society; the non-members are enrolling themselves in large numbers. The cause of the strike at present is stated to be that the grievances promised to be redressed have been dealt with in a very unsatisfactory manner. They say that it is useless for the Railway officers to say that the grievances have not been properly represented, for they would have only been ignored. There have been, it is also alleged, several fresh complaints of oppression since the commencement of the first unrest.

Mr. Yardley also complained of the manner in which a police inspector obtained admission to a meeting of the Society and took down the names of some of the Railway employees.

MILITARY SIGNALLERS CALLED IN.

[Associated Press.]

MADRAS, May 29.

Enquiries made to-day of the railway authorities show that the situation continues to improve. It is hoped to establish the normal service between Madras and Bangalore, and that the men will be able to run goods trains in a day or two. Some of the drivers at Rajahmundry, on receiving the telegraphic instructions, went out on strike, but most of them have since returned to work, and the Company has no difficulty whatever with regard to drivers. The signalling difficulty has been met by obtaining the services of military signallers from the Telegraph Department. New hands are being engaged, and the authorities hope to improve the situation on the north-east and other lines very shortly. It is not likely that the Agent will issue notices to the men to return to work. About 1,400 men at the Perambore Workshops are out.

AGENT ARRIVES AT MADRAS.

[Associated Press.]

MADRAS, May 29.

Mr. A. R. Anderson, the Agent, arrived to-day at 1.30 p.m. at Madras. A meeting of officers was held at the Central Station to-day in the forenoon. Two Madras guards have resumed duty. Several men are being taken on to replace those gone on strike. Fifteen men so taken on were sent out by the Calcutta Mail yesterday evening. Eleven men joined at Jalarpet yesterday and a number are being sent on to-day. In all, so far, six sets have been sent out to more important stations on the line.

The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, having been applied to for the services of signallers, has authorised the railway authorities to call for all the assistance they require. It is understood that the services of military men in the garrison may be requisitioned, if required.

Quite a large number of men are attending daily at the General Traffic Manager's office for appointments, and are being taken on.

Goods are not being booked at any station on the line, nor at Madras. Only perishables are being received.

CALCUTTA-MADRAS MAIL.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, May 29.

From to-night the Madras Mail from Calcutta will only run as far as Waltair, and no passengers, or luggage will be booked beyond that station. To-day's incoming mail left Waltair at 6 o'clock this morning, seven hours late, and was correspondingly late in arriving at Howrah.

The report that any Bengal-Nagpur railway men have struck, is denied at the head office here. The men are, it is stated, quite contented, and there is no likelihood of any trouble arising.

POSITION MORE HOPELESS.

[Associated Press.]

BANGALORE, May 29.

It is reported but lacks confirmation, that at Jalarpet Junction last night a collision occurred between the menial strikers and the sappers, resulting in injury to several.

The Amalgamated Society has telegraphed here warning the Locomotive Department to be prepared to strike and intimating that the Perambur Workshops have gone out to the number of 6,000 hands.

A mail train left for Madras last night very late and had not left Jalarpet for Madras at 10 o'clock this morning. The only train expected here from Madras to-day is already seven hours late. The Government Telegraph Department have been applied to for signallers to replace the strikers, and a small batch is about to start.

The position to-day is more hopeless than ever.

POONA-LONDA SECTION.

POONA, May 29.

As far as the section from Poona to Londa is concerned the strike on M. and S. M. Railway has not affected the men of Traffic Departments at Londa, however, it is said that the signalmen of the S. M. section have struck work.

STRIKE ON B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

5,000 MEN OUT.

DISLOCATION OF TRAFFIC APPREHENDED.

Yesterday morning the whole of the employees of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshops, Parel, numbering about 5 000 men came out. It appears that the sledge-hammerers, who had originally struck work in consequence of their demand for increased wages not being conceded by the authorities, induced the rest of the employees in the workshops to join them. They held meetings of the various branches of the workshops and appealed to the carpenters, smiths, fitters, stokers and others to join them. They urged that on the last occasion six years ago the sledge hammerers had struck work in sympathy with other employees of the workshop, and now that outsiders were brought in to replace them, it was the duty of the other employees to join them and come out. The feeling of the other employees assembled to consider the appeal of the sledge hammerers being in favour of a strike, they resolved to come out on Thursday morning and the strike was put into effect yesterday morning.

ARMED WITH LATHIES.

Early in the morning the strikers came near the workshops armed with lathies as previously arranged and openly threatened anyone who attempted to go to work. The threat had its effect and not a single employee went in by the main entrance. The crowd outside the entrance thus quickly numbered 5,000 and the police, who were informed of the situation, quickly repaired to the scene and began working under the directions of Superintendent Cozen of the Divisional Police and Inspector R. R. Mirza of the Railway Police. They were subsequently met by the Police Commissioner, Mr. Mactier, and the Deputy-Commissioner Mr. Griffiths of the C. I. D.

PARSIS AND CHRISTIANS JOIN.

By this time, Parsis and Christians working in the running shed had already commenced work, but they too gave way in consequence of the threat of the strikers and came out. This caused very great anxiety to the railway authorities as the suspension of work by them was likely to stop the traffic on the line.

THE MEN'S GRIEVANCES.

The situation remained the same until 10-30 o'clock when Mr. Woolcombe, the Agent of the Railway, arrived at Parel station and there met the Loco-Superintendent, Mr. F. C. Page, and the Works-Manager, Mr. Cobben. The three held a short consultation and resolved to meet the situation in the best manner possible. They also saw the police and in consequence of that interview, Inspector Mirza of the Railway Police undertook to persuade the Parsi employees, who were mainly fitters and had assembled at the station platform, but his efforts did not meet with any success. They told Mr. Mirza that they were quite willing to resume work but they were afraid to do so as they had been threatened by the other strikers. Besides, their foreman had come out, and it was impossible for them to join work unless he came too. After this, the police dispersed the strikers, who have resolved to meet Major Shelley, the permanent Agent, who is expected to arrive this morning by the English Mail steamer, at the Company's office, Churchgate Street, and lay their grievances before him.

INTERVIEW WITH RAILWAY SECRETARY.

Mr. Owen, the Secretary of the Railway Company, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, said the Agent received a petition from the men on Wednesday demanding increased wages and wanting a reply within twenty-four hours. The Agent informed them that he could not reply so quickly as the matter required quiet consideration. He added that most of the men were willing to work, but they were prevented from so doing by the 200 men from the blacksmith's shop, who had gone on strike last week.

PUBLIC WARNED.

Mr. Owen informed our representative that as the coalmen were prevented from doing any work, and though their contractors' men are made to work, the authorities apprehended that there would be a dislocation of traffic on the line between Bombay and Virar and the Company warned the public of the danger. He further added that no Euroepan employees were on strike but only Indians earning from Rs. 12 to Rs. 120 per month.

LOCAL SERVICE UNINTERRUPTED.

Yesterday the Traffic Superintendent issued the following notification for the guidance of the travelling public. "The strike at our Parel Works has affected more men than those who originally started it. It is just possible that the running of our local service may be interfered with this evening."

However, later in the evening, the Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, assured a representative of the "Chronicle" that the local service would in no way be interfered with and would run on as usual. The trouble at present is not serious and can hardly, at this stage, be closely identified with the strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

The General Secretary, A. S. R. S., however, wrote yesterday to the Agent of B. B. & C. I. Railway and stated in his letter that affairs on that line were in a critical condition and that a general strike might occur at any minute. He added that the Trustees of the A. S. R. S. had not sanctioned any drastic measures on the B. B. & C. I. line. The members of the B. B. & C. I. Loco-Department interviewed the General Secretary, Mr. Rogers, at his office yesterday, but the result of the interview has not been communicated to the press.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

Late enquiries at the B. B. and C. I. Railway showed that the local trains ran as usual and the traffic was in no way dislocated. It was feared that the strikers might make their way to Colaba and there try to stop the through trains, and special police precautions were taken to meet that fear, but no strikers went there and the trains ran as usual. In the evening, a notice was pasted at all stations under the Traffic Superintendent's signature stating that the local trains would run as usual as they did.

There were special police posts kept all day and night yesterday at Parel to manage the strikers, and very great credit is due to Superintendent Cozen and his staff, and Inspector R. R. Mirza of the Railway Police for preserving order.

It is believed that a military detachment will be sent to Parel this morning to prevent the strikers from stopping any one desirous to resume work.

The strikers have resolved to meet at Carnac Bunder this morning at seven o'clock and will take further action after seeing the agent Major Shelly.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 29.

The Government have sanctioned the provision and maintenance of riding ponies by the State for assistant surgeons and sub-assistant surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department when ordered on field service. The present allowances sanctioned in connection with mounting these subordinates will be withdrawn. Sub-Assistant surgeons serving with Indian cavalry regiments will, however, take their own ponies on field service and will continue to receive the horse allowance at present admissible.

It has been decided that the right to a return passage to India in the case of the wife of a departmental officer with honorary rank or warrant officer or any other member of his family when returning to India either with or without the husband after having being invalided by a medical board "for the preservation of life," includes also a right to free passage from the port of disembarkation to destination.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, May 29.

Major G. M. Morris, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas, is transferred as 2nd-in-Command of the 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkhas.

Major Macpherson, 1st Battalion, 2nd-in-Command of the 1st Battalion, Battalion of that Regiment.

Major E. R. P. Boileau, is appointed 2nd in command of the 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas.

Lieut.-Col. E. P. Johnson, R. E., has been selected for the command of the 2nd Sappers and Miners in succession to Lieut.-Col. Roe, R.E.

Brigadier-General Cockburn, Inspector, Royal Garrison Artillery, is granted leave for 3 months.

Col. J. T. Evatt, I.A., is permitted to retire from the 23rd April.

Lieut.-Col. Stansfeld, R.G.A., has been selected for appointment as Chief Inspector at Woolwich and is ordered Home.

Lieut.-Col. Peake, R.A., is appointed to the 10th Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, at Meerut.

BENGAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

HIGH OFFICIALS AS WITNESSES.

INCRIMINATING DOCUMENTS FOUND.

[Associated Press.]

BARISAL, May 29.

Yesterday, Mr. J. W. Nelson, Additional Magistrate of Backerganj, granted a certified copy of the petition of complaint in the conspiracy case to one of the accused with the sanction of the Governor.

Mr. Colson, Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Department, lodged the complaint before the Additional Magistrate with the allegations that the case for the prosecution would be principally based upon certain documents and the articles found on search in the box of Girindra Mohan Das, son of Rai Jamini Mohan Das Bahadur, at Dacca and in the search of the house of Madan Mohan Bhoumik at Dacca.

Twenty-six witnesses, including high officials, have been directed to appear on the 14th, 16th and 17th June. Others are to be summoned later on.

DISCOVERY OF THE PLOT.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

The petition of complaint in the Barisal conspiracy case throws some light on the discovery of the existence of an alleged seditious organisation in Eastern Bengal. As already announced the police got information as early as the latter part of last year, but the materials then before them were not sufficient to justify the institution of a case of conspiracy, but after the Langalbund political dacoity the authorities obtained sufficient materials in the course of the search of a trunk belonging to Girindra Mohan Das, son of Mr. Jamini Mohan Das, of Dacca, an officer in the executive service. Girindra was sentenced on the 21st February last to five years' rigorous imprisonment for being in possession of ornaments stolen in the Langalbund dacoity. The suspicions of Girindra's family were aroused by his receiving strange visitors and being shut up with them in a room for hours together and also by his avowed liking for literature of a questionable kind. At last his father was summoned home from Mymensingh, and on Girindra's room being searched a trunk was found containing ornaments, arms, and seditious pamphlets. Some of the ornaments were subsequently identified as being stolen from a Bengalee's house at Langalbund on the night of November 14th when a party of twenty youths carried off cash and ornaments to the value of Rs. 15,000. Girindra ultimately confessed and accused Madan Mohan Bhoumik of handing over the ornaments to him. Madan Mohan was arrested outside Girindra's house by Girindra's family on the night the trunk was opened and they were tried together. The charge against Bhoumik, however, was withdrawn in the course of the trial. Among other articles found in Girindra's house were plans of other places where dacoities had been committed and lists of names. Three or four of those mentioned in the lists were afterwards arrested and charged with committing a dacoity. That charge has now been withdrawn, and they are to be charged with others arrested recently with conspiring to wage war against the King.

FURNITURE SUPPLIES FOR HIGH OFFICIALS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 29.

During Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty a small committee was appointed to settle the scale of furniture for the residences of high officials and their recommendations were generally accepted. Recently, however, Mr. Knapp, C.S., from Madras was placed on special duty only to go into the question of furniture supplies for the official residences of the Governors of Bombay, Madras, and Bengal. He has already completed his duty and his report is now awaited.

OPTIMISTIC FEELING AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, May 29.

A more optimistic feeling prevails this evening in regard to the probable duration of the strike, in consequence of draft of a large number of station masters, assistant station masters, signallers, etc., from over the metre gauge to stations between Madras and Bangalore, but this is rather counterbalanced by the report that one Locomotive Department have gone out at Rajamundry and Bitragunta, and that the other loco stations are on the eve of striking. The Madras Mail arrived ten hours late to-day, but the local train to Kolar Gold Fields ran each way on somewhat improved timing. It is hoped that the Madras express will be able to get the outward English mails away to night via Hubli.

30 LAKHS FOR FEMALE EDUCATION.

SIR DORAB TATA'S SPLENDID OFFER.

The "Sanj Vartaman" understands that Sir Dorab Tata has prepared a scheme and submitted it to the Secretary of State under which he is prepared to give thirty lakhs of rupees for the promotion of female education. The Secretary of State, it is stated, has forwarded the scheme to the local Government for opinion.

FREE FIGHT BETWEEN NEIGHBOURS.

NORWEIGIAN USES REVOLVER.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, May 29.

A free fight between two Norwegian engineers is reported to have taken place at 9, Marquis Street, on Monday. It ended in one of them, who had got the worst of the fight, discharging two shots from a revolver at his opponent. The name of the accused is given as Karl Johanesen and the complainant as Karl Bryher. They both lived at the above address, and it is reported that complainant was in the habit of allowing electric lights to burn and fans to go all night. The owner of the premises remonstrated with the accused for his carelessness in using the fans and lights and thus causing an extensive wastage in electric current. The accused denied the allegations made against him and put the blame on to the shoulders of his countryman who occupied an adjoining room. A heated argument arose over this and a free fight ensued in the course of which the accused sustained some nasty cuts over the eyes and forehead. Finding he was getting the worst of the fight Johanesen is alleged to have seized a revolver from a shelf in his room and as he was rushing out of the room, to have fired two shots at his opponent. The first shot missed its mark and the bullet was embedded in the wall. The second shot only just grazed the legs of the complainant, but caused no other injury. Hearing the shots fired the owner of the house appeared on the scene and had the matter reported to the police.

Johanesen was arrested and placed before Captain Wodehouse, Deputy Commissioner of Police, charged with committing a rash and negligent act and sent up for trial.

ASSAULT ON A P. W. D. OFFICER.

A TOLL-GATE KEEPER SENTENCED.

[Associated Press.]

COONOOR, May 29.

This morning Mr. H. Burkitt, First Class Magistrate, pronounced judgment in the case in which a Mahomedan toll-gate keeper of the S. V. and Co. was charged for assaulting Sergt. Haig, of the P. W. D., and Mr. Benhope.

The Magistrate in concluding his judgment remarked "Though the injuries sustained by Haig do not come under the category of 'grievous hurt,' yet it is clear their number fully indicates that Haig must have received many blows after he was rendered unconscious, proving a most vindictive spirit on the part of the accused. With these circumstances in view I regard the offence as a very serious one. In spite of the evidence shown to prove good character on behalf of the accused, an exemplary punishment is called for. I therefore sentence the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default an additional imprisonment of one extra month. If the fine be recovered a sum of Rs. 50, under Section 543, I. P. C., be paid to Sergt. Haig as compensation for damages done to his bicycle, and for the bodily injuries sustained. I would have ordered a larger compensation had not Haig's initial action in refusing to pay the toll been illegal."

THE FINANCE COMMISSION.

GOLD COINAGE AND STATE BANK.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, May 29.

The following press commique has been issued in the Finance Department:—The Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency have decided that the question of the coinage of gold in India and the establishment of a State Bank fall within their terms of reference. The Commission hope that they will hear in London representatives of all branches of Indian opinion and they do not propose to visit India.

A KARACHI PARSI'S CHARITIES

[Associated Press.]

KARACHI, May 29.

Mr. Jamshedji, of Karachi, having died without leaving any issue half of the estate which he inherited from his father the late Mr. Pochaji, amounting in value to more than a lakh of rupees, goes to Parsi educational benefactions in Karachi under the terms of his father's will.

SHOOTING INCIDENT.

COLLIERY MANAGER AND HIS COOLIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 29.

The "Bengalee" publishes the following particulars of a shooting incident from its Asansol correspondent:—On the 14th instant while coolies at the Kulti colliery siding were loading waggons with coal, the European Colliery Manager of the Bengal Iron and Steel Co. Ld., came there to inspect the works of the employees. Having found some of them taking rest, it is alleged he treated them harshly. The Babu in charge of the depot told him that the coolies were working under a contract. They would finish work within a fixed time, and if they were treated harshly they might not come any more to work, and in that case it would be a loss to the Company. This offended the Manager who, it is said, at once caught hold of the Babu by the neck. The Babu managed to make himself free from his clutches and warned the Manager not to treat him in that way again. Upon this the Manager, it is further alleged, began to throw a few stones and bricks on the Babu and took out a loaded revolver from his pocket and fired a shot on the Babu, but fortunately the shot missed the mark. The coolies found the Babu in difficulty and came to rescue him when the Manager turned the revolver and, it is alleged, wounded several of them (one of them a woman) who are lying in a precarious condition under medical treatment.

The following day the sub-divisional officer of Asansol arrived in the General Manager's office and held an enquiry. The result of the enquiry is not known and no arrests have yet been made.

POONA LADIES CLUB.

PRESENTATION TO PRESIDENT OF LITERARY SOCIETY.

[Associated Press.]

POONA, May 29.

Mrs. Prior, wife of Mr. P. D. Prior, Educational Inspector, who is the president of the Ladies Club Literary Society was this evening presented with a silver kettle and spirit lamp by the members of the Ladies' Club at an "At Home" in recognition of her services prior to her leaving Inida.

PLAGUE RETURN.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, May 29.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending 24th May was 1863 siezures, which resulted in 1,635 fatal cases. The deaths in the Provinces were as follows: Bombay 245, Madras 3, Bengal 83. United Provinces 506, Punjab 723, Burma 35. No cases have been reported from Central Provinces, Central India, and Hyderabad State.

REVOLVER THEFTS.

FIREARMS MISSED FROM JETTIES.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, May 29.

Mysterious disappearances of fire arms from jetties in Calcutta continue and to-day two cases are reported, one in which two Webley revolvers were missed from a consignment addressed to Messrs. Rodda and Co. and a second in which three guns were stolen from a consignment of Messrs. Walter Locke and Co.

LECTURES ON "FIRST AID" AND "HOME NURSING."

Dr. Sorab K. Engineer, M.R.C.P., L. M. and S., will, on behalf of the Parsi Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade, deliver lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" under the auspices of St. John Ambulance Association, Bombay Centre, in the premises of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobitalao, from Sunday, the 15th June.

The course consists of a series of about eight lectures illustrated with skeletons, charts, diagrams, etc., on human anatomy and physiology, circulatory, respiratory, and nervous systems, fractures, drawing, etc., one hour every Sunday. No fees are charged. Gentlemen intending to join this class, which lasts for only two months, are requested to apply to Mr. D. F. Panthaki, Honorary Secretary, Parsi Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade, No. 9, Karelwadi, Bombay.

Dr. Ardeshir Ruttonji Merchant, L. M. and S., will commence lectures on "Home Nursing" from the same date betwen 4 and 5 p.m. S.T., and holders of First Aid certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association intending to join the class are also requested to apply to the above address.

These classes are open to gentlemeo of all communities.

Senor Michel Oreste has been elected President of Haiti in succession to Senor Auguste. During the funeral of the late President fusillades were fired in the streets, causing a panic in the church, during which many people were injured. The troops temporarily restored order, but later the firing in the streets was resumed. The Parliament building was also attacked during the election by the Governor of Port-au-Prince, who has since fled.

BURMA BANK.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE FULL BENCH.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, May 29.

In the Bank of Burma proceedings before the Full Bench to-day Mr. De Glanville on behalf of Mower concluded his address.

In the course of his remarks he found out there was no evidence whatsoever against Clifford or Mower and that Allan recommended non-payment of dividend, yet Mr. Justice Twomey directed the jury that this was what Clifford would likely have told Mower. If Mr. Clifford had been privy to the preparation of a false balance sheet he would not be likely to communicate the fact to Mower for the latter might decline to be a party to the issuing of it.

Counsel finally dealt with the question of the sentence quoting different authorities, among them being the Himalaya Bank Case and King Emperor v. Mess. He said there ought to be some finality about the conviction and people ought not to be liable to further actions for rest of their lives. If it was held that each offence was a separate one, then of course the convictions might be right. Counsel submitted that was quite contrary to the spirit of the Indian Penal Code as explained in Section 71.

On behalf of Mower, Counsel submitted most earnestly, that if misdirections had not been given, and various unjustifiable presumptions had not been made, no jury could possibly have convicted him, and Counsel appealed to Their Honours to direct that he be acquitted.

Mr. McDonald on behalf of the Crown addressed the Court, opposing various points urged on behalf of the petitioners.

Counsel will continue to-morrow.

TREACHER & CO.'S CASE.

CHARGE AGAINST ASSISTANT MANAGER.

Yesterday afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Morris of the C.I.D., charged R. M. Bunnell, factory assistant manager of Messrs. Treacher and Company, Limited, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 1,113.

Superintendent Sullivan conducted the prosecution; the accused was defended by Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader.

The facts of this case have been reported.

Mr. Thockerday, Manager of the complainant firm, examined by Mr. Sullivan, stated that the accused was in their employ from August 1911 to July 1912. His duty more particularly was to open registered letters and if they contained money to pass them to the cashier. Last April witness was away on leave for three months and when he returned the Secretary, Mr. Reynolds, gave him certain information which he communicated to the police. Witness next described the method of work in his office. He said that the registered letters were first received by the cashier, who sent them up to the accused to be opened. If they contained any money either in cheques or notes, the accused would enter the receipt of the letters in the cash-book and then hand over the money to the cashier. The two receipts, subject matter of the charge, were signed by the accused but were not in order. Witness was also questioned about the £10 note and he stated that on enquiries he learnt that it had been cashed at the bar of the S. S. Umrovosi, in which the accused had left for England.

Mr. H. J. Reynolds, secretary of Messrs. Treacher and Company, corroborated the above witness and produced letters from Jodhpur and Alwar. The letters expressed surprise at the bills and stated that they had been paid.

B.S. Wagh, cashier, described the manner in which registered letters were dealt with.

K. M. Santoke, chief cashier, said that about the middle of June he was asked to prepare two separate bills for the amount due from the Jodhpur State. He had prepared the bills and handed them over to the accused.

STATEMENT BY THE ACCUSED.

In answer to His Worship, the accused stated that he would put in a written statement at a later stage but he was prepared to answer questions put by the Court.

Questioned by the Court, the accused admitted having signed the receipts in question, but denied having received any amount as per those receipts. He states that the registered letters were sent to him but sometimes the cashier brought them personally. Almost invariably he opened the letters but not always. At the time the offence is alleged to have taken place, the letters were brought to him at luncheon hour and sometimes they were placed on his table during his absence. He was not sure that he had received these particular letters. In the case of insured letters, the Post Office sent an intimation first and the cashier would know that money was expected. When several registered letters were received he took the money to the cashier and later the amounts in the cash book, the other details being filled in by the cashier. The £10 note was given to him by the cashier as part payment of his salary, in first or second week of June. The pay of the employees was paid in cheques on the 1st. of every month.

Further hearing of the case was then adjourned.

BOREGAON SMASH.

TELEGRAPH INSPECTOR'S TRIAL.

SIGNAL SYSTEM EXPLAINED.

[Associated Press.]

AKOLA, May 29.

The trial of Telegraph Inspector Collins was resumed to-day before Major Plowden.

Mr. Campbell, Telegraph Superintendent, was recalled and further examined by the court said that when the section between two stations was blocked, the handle of the instrument of the dispatching station always remained at horizontal right, and that of the receiving station at horizontal left. When the handles remained in that position the line was blocked against the entrance of any other train. If Katepurna had received a train from Murtizapur the station master at Katepurna would first clear the section to Murtizapur before blocking the section for Boregaon. Explaining the "clearing back" process, the witness said: "after the station-master at Katepurna has been handed the ball by the guard, and the guard and the station-master have signed in columns ten and twelve respectively in the block register, the station master places the ball in the instruments connected with Murtizapur, turns the handle down from horizontal left to vertical and gives the 'call attention' signal to down from horizontal left to vertical and gives the 'call attention' signal to Murtizapur. On Murtizapur acknowledging that signal the station master of Katepurna gives the 'train out of section' signal to Murtizapur and the latter acknowledges that signal with beats, one pause four beats. The Katepurna station master then holds in his plunger until he sees the galvanometer needle fly from the stop pin and comes back again. On receipt of a prolonged beat from Katepurna, Murtizapur turns his handle from horizontal right to vertical and when he sees his galvanometer needle come to vertical, showing that Katepurna has released his plunger, the Murtizapur station master gives one beat to show that his handle has come to vertical. Katepurna seeing his needle deflecting to the right hand stop-pin, knows that the Murtizapur handle has been put to vertical. The process is now complete and the section cleared."

HOW TRAINS ARE PASSED ON.

The process for passing on a train to Boregaon the witness explained would be as follows:—"Katepurna first gives the 'call attention' signal to Boregaon. On acknowledgement of this signal by Boregaon by one beat Katepurna gives the signal 'Is line clear for tranship good.' The Boregaon station master enters the time of the receipt of this signal in column two of his block register and initials in column three as an authority for giving the 'line is clear' signal. Katepurna then gives the obstruction danger "line is clear" signal. Katepurna then gives the 'obstruction danger signal' to Boregaon and Boregaon acknowledges with the same beats. Katepurna then holds his plunger till he sees his needle fly from and return to the stop-pin, showing that Boregaon has turned his handle horizontal left. Then Boregaon sees his needle come to vertical, showing that Katepurna has released his plunger. Boregaon holds in his plunger till he sees the galvanometer needle fly from and return to the stop-pin, showing that Katepurna has turned his handle to horizontal right. The stage has now been reached at which Katepurna has been able to extract the ball for Katepurna-Boregaon section. The ball is then made over to the guard who is responsible for its safe delivery to the driver. On the train leaving the station, Katepurna again gives the 'call attention' signal to Boregaon and on Boregaon acknowledging this signal he gives Boregaon the 'train entering section' signal by three beats. Boregaon acknowledges this signal with one beat pause three beats, and the process of despatching the train to Boregaon is now complete."

RESULT OF DEFECT IN INSTRUMENT.

Mr. Campbell, continuing said, that when the goods train reached Boregaon clearing, the back process as already described should have taken place. Under the process, if properly carried out, the turning of the handle of the instrument of the despatching station from horizontal-right to vertical, was the last step but one, the final step being the giving of one beat to show Boregaon that the Katepurna handle had been turned from horizontal-right to vertical. The defect in the Boregaon side of the instrument at Katepurna only enabled the operator at Katepurna to turn his handle from horizontal-right to vertical, without the co-operation of Boregaon which was not the process for obtaining a ball. Witness could only account for the second ball being obtained at Katepurna by assuming that whatever signals were exchanged Katepurna owing to the defect was able to come down to vertical, and any current from Boregaon, with the Boregaon handle to horizontal-left, would enable Katepurna to move his handle back to horizontal-right and obtain a second ball. The Boregaon handle might have remained at horizontal-left, from the time that it was turned, to that position originally in order to enable Katepurna to extract the first ball for the goods train, right through the second process of blocking for the passenger train. Also it was possible that whatever signals were exchanged, in connection with the supposed clearing back of the goods train, Katepurna put his handle to vertical owing to the defect and one beat from Katepurna would enable Boregaon to turn his handle from horizontal left to vertical, and both instruments would then be in line-clear position, if the station in rear, that is Katepurna, had watched his needle, was still being deflected to the left hand stop pin, showing that the handle at Boregaon was still at horizontal-left, and not vertical as it should have been if the ball obtained from the driver of the goods train, had been placed in the instrument and the handle turned to vertical.

INSPECTION BY OVERSEER.

The duties of the Telegraph Inspector and Overseer were not laid down but the latter, was subordinate to the former. Collins did nothing wrong, in sending the overseer Nicholas to examine the instrument on the 28th April. He was entitled to make use of his service. It was a fact that after an instrument had been looked to by an overseer, the station master had to satisfy that the instrument was working all right. A certificate was given by the station master to the overseer which was meant as a check on the overseer's work. A normal lock, with its adjustments in order, could not be unlocked by means of jerking, but it would be possible in case of a worn lock, that it might be slipped past, by jerking the handle. The lock in the defective instrument was not a worn lock in that sense.

In the history sheet "Handle turned to wrong side" showed that the instrument was unable to withstand the rough usage it had received but the mechanism showed plain traces of rough usage. There were no such traces in the defective instrument. As Maintenance Staff had not been testing the locking mechanism, witness had issued a circular urging them to do so which he produced.

ASSISTANT STATION MASTER'S EVIDENCE.

Atmaram Pandurang, Assistant Station Master, was then recalled and examined by the Court.

Are you in the habit of interfring with the handles before obtaining a current from stations on either side?—No sir.

When the running time of a train has arrived do you go to the handle and see if it turns?—No.

Witness proceeding said the failure that he reported in the instrument on the 28th was failure of the down side instrument. Cross-examined, witness said, when he received the "train out of section" signal for the goods train, he went through the proper blocking process with Boregaon for the passenger train. He gave Boregaon "Train entering section" signal for the passenger train, which was acknowledged by Boregaon. Witness did not receive "Train out of section" signal from Boregaon for the passenger train.

Then how did you get your handle to vertical?—I turned the handle without getting the "Train out of section" signal from Boregaon.

Witness was then re-examined by Mr. James.

Why did you turn the handle?—Because 324 up train arrived at my station, and I asked line clear to Boregaon for that train. As I got no reply I tried my handle which came down to vertical.

At what time did that train arrive?—At 5-29 p.m.

Damodar Pandurang, Station Master Katepurna, examined by the Court, said on May 2nd Collins sealed Boregaon side of the instrument at Katepurna. It was not used between 30th April, and 2nd May. It was allowed to remain in its usual place. On the night of 30th April Collins had unlocked the instrument. He locked it up again and up to the time of sealing nobody unlocked it. Witness made a report of the instrument being not properly working. On the 28th April fault was with the down side working. The handle could not be turned. On the night of the 30th April Collins opened the instrument and checked the balls. As far as witness knew, Collins did nothing on that night beyond that. When witness came on duty on the 25th April Collins and an overseer were attending to the instrument. Witness could not say what they did with its mechanism.

Cross-examined, witness said that Collins opened only the front of the instrument on the night of the 30th April. He did not touch the back part of it. The Maintenance Telegraph Inspector of Badnera and the District Engineer were present at the time.

DETAINED FOR TREATMENT.

Pirthirajsing Anrampalsing, a purdeshi, aged about 23 years, was drawing water from a well in Nana's Wadi, Girgaum, when he accidentally slipped and fell. He sustained severe injuries and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

DETONATOR EXPLOSION.

About seven children aged from 2 to 8 years were playing at De Lisle Road yesterday when a small detonator exploded and slightly injured the children. They were taken to Sir J. J. Hospital, where they were treated for slight skin punctures and allowed to go home.

HIGH COURT.

SPECIAL CRIMINAL BENCH.

ABDUCTION OF BORAH LUNATIC.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah.)

Emperor v. Abdul Kayam A. H. Mamajinalla.

In this case Mr. Justice Shah delivered the Court's judgment, which was reserved when the Court sat on the last occasion. Mr. Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidass, Solicitors, appeared for the accused; Mr. B. G. Velinkar, instructed by Mr. Ratanlal, Pleader, represented the complainant.

The accused was convicted under section 363 of the Penal Code of having kidnapped one Kamruddin, a person of unsound mind, from the lawful guardianship of his mother on the 5th September last and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300. It had been found by the Magistrate that Kamruddin was a person of unsound mind, that he was in the lawful guardianship of his mother, and that the accused knowing his mental condition took him or enticed him away from the custody of his mother.

The point urged in support of the appeal was that there was no evidence to support the finding that it was the accused who took or enticed away the lunatic. It was argued that Kamruddin left his mother on the 5th September of his own accord as he was ill-treated by her and that though the accused might have helped him afterwards and even taken undue advantage of his mental weakness, he could not be said to have taken or enticed him away within the meaning of the section 361 of the Code.

Their Lordships, in delivering judgment, said it was quite true as contended by Mr. Campbell that unless the evidence in the case justified the inference as to some kind of persuasion or moral force having been used by the accused before Kamruddin was out of his mother's custody as a result of which Kamruddin left the house on the 5th September, the conviction could not be supported. The only question, therefore, was whether the evidence in the case justified the inference on this point drawn by the lower Court against the accused.

It was clearly established, said Their Lordships, that Kamruddin was a person of unsound mind and that the accused being a relation of his wife and his neighbour at Surat knew all about his mental condition. Kamruddin belonged to a rich family of Surat and had a substantial interest in the property, which was stated to be worth several lakhs of rupees.

After going through the evidence in detail Their Lordships pointed out that the accused had taken Kamruddin to a solicitor and had a power of attorney executed in his favour and then taken him to another firm of solicitors and there made him sign a warrant to file an administration suit and stated that the accused had failed to explain how he came to be with Kamruddin as well as the other facts except on the basis of Kamruddin being a person of sound mind. The whole conduct of the accused showed that Kamruddin left the house and went straight to the accused in persuance of a previous arrangement whereby the accused was to secure an opportunity to get certain documents executed by Kamruddin which would place him in a position of advantage with reference to the lunatic's estate. It was clearly established on reliable evidence that the accused did take or entice Kamruddin away from the lawful guardianship of his mother.

Their Lordships, therefore, affirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

BAIL APPLICATION REJECTED.

Emperor *v.* Vasant Dhotre.

In this matter, Mr. Godinho, for the accused, presented an urgent application to Their Lordships for bail. He said his client had been charged before the Chief Presiedncy Magistrate with criminal breach of trust and on the 22nd instant he had made an application to Mr. Justice Shah, who had reserved him liberty to mention this matter again if necessary.

Mr. Justice Shah: The matter was disposed of finally then. Was it not?

Mr. Godinho: Your Lordship had then said that "at this stage I see no reason to interfere."

Continuing, Mr. Godinho said that the case had again come on for hearing on the 27th before the Magistrate but owing to congestion of work, it could not be taken up and his application for bail was also rejected.

In answer to the Chief Justice, he said that his client was a partner in the firm of B. Sakharamji and Company, and was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 250. The only allegation, he said, in the information was that his client had said that he had no money and he could not return the amount. This statement, the pleader observed, was on the face of it absurd.

To Mr. Justice Shah, Mr. Godinho stated that nothing further had transpired in the direction of merits since his last application except that his client had produced a document showing that he was well-known to the complainant.

The Chief Justice: Then it means that you are appealing to a full Court against an order of a single judge.

Mr. Godinho said that since then two fresh circumstances had come to light. At first his client's brother was arrested and the complainant said it was by mistake; they then showed that the alleged culprit was well-known to the complainant. He also wished to state that assuming the facts stated by the prosecution to be true, the charge would amount to one of criminal misappropriation, which was a bialable offence. The accused was a partner in a leading firm of house agents and was an agent of many native states, whose several transactions were still pending, this causing him great loss. Besides the Poona season was about to open and his client had several important leases on hand. The difficulty was that his client alone conducted the business of the firm and only the other day he had lost, owing to his detention, a transaction in which he could have earned from ten to fifteen thousand rupees.

The Chief Justice: The whole position was considered by the Vacation Judge and since then no fresh circumstances had occurred.

Mr. Godinho: Except the two facts I have just mentioned.

The Chief Justice: The magistrate thinks there are reasonable grounds for believing that the offence of criminal breach of trust has been committed.

Mr. Godinho: Your Lordships have a discretion in the matter.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

DISTRESS IN AHMEDNAGAR.

The following is a summary of the Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending May 27:—

During the week slight rain fell in parts of Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Kanara, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Baroda, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Lands are being prepared for kharif cultivation. The fodder supply was deficient in parts of Sukkur, Hyderabad and Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in Ahmednagar where it was in poor condition; it was deficient in parts of Cutch. The supply of water for drinking and for irrigation was deficient in parts of the Deccan and Bijapur. The public health was generally good. Prices of food-grains are high but slightly fluctuating. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	18 to 47
Gujarat	20 to 47
Konkan	20 to 34
Deccan	24 to 49
Karnatak	38 to 47

Distress is acute in Nevasa, Shevgaon, Nagar, Rahuri, Jamkhed and Kopargaon Talukas of the Ahmednagar District. Little wandering and no emaciation has been noticed yet. The return of emigrants continues. Six kitchens and fifteen poor-houses continue to give relief. The people on relief are generally in good condition. Liberal suspensions of land revenue are being granted and takavi is being advanced for fodder and wells. Grass imported by Government agency is being sold to needy cultivators at low rates and finds ready sale. Charitable funds are being utilised for grant of relief to weavers. Eight cattle kitchens financed from charitable funds continue to give relief. Supply of water is running short and steps are being taken to improve it. Numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 24th May were 14,337 in Ahmednagar and 142 in Poona and Sholapur.

RAILWAY OFFICIAL'S DEATH.

FUNERAL OF MR. W. S. WALKER.

We regret to announce the death which took place on Wednesday evening of Mr. W. S. Walker, Senior Deputy Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway. Mr. Walker first came to India in 1897 and joined the G. I. P. Railway in 1900 on the occasion of its amalgamation with the old Indian Midland Railway. He had been suffering for a week from fever and on Wednesday succumbed to the disease at his residence at Gool Mansions, Wellington Lines. His funeral which was a military one, as the late Mr. Walker was a member of the Railway Company's Volunteers, took place at Sewri Cemetery yesterday morning. A firing party was present under the command of Capt. Stokes, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, and, after the usual three volleys, the buglers of the Corps played the "Last Post." There were present at the cemetery, amongst other members of the Railway staff, the following officials:—Major Hepper, Agent, Messrs. Keene, Chief Engineer, Rushton, Deputy Chief Engineer, Anderson Chief Auditor, Rumboll, General Traffic Manager, Sarjant, Loco Superintendent, Stokes, Signal and Interlocking Engineer, Fenton and Keily (District Loco-Superintendents) Laidlaw, Lambert, and Cook (Deputy Traffic Managers), Preston, (Superintending Engineer Bombay Works' Division), Hubbard (Goods Supt), Lovell (Government Inspector of Railways) Clarke (Secretary to the Agent) and Burn, (District Traffic Inspector.)

Mr. Walker leaves behind him a wife who is now unfortunately ill in hospital.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Thursday, May 29.

Captain B. R. Reilly, Assistant Political Resident, Aden, is granted privilege leave for one month and eight days with effect from the 3rd July, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant A. W. T. Webb, Assistant Political Agent and District Superintendent of Police, Palanpur, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard on the 5th May.

Mr. W. A. Heyland, Third Grade Superintendent of Police, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for three months of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. W. G. Clabby, Third Grade Superintendent of Police, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension for five months of the furlough on medical certificate granted to him.

Mr. W. C. A. Turner, I. C. S., is to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Marathi during the absence on leave of Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. D. B. Sothers is to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh.

Mr. Vishandas R. Mirchandani is to act as Divisional Forest Officer West Khandesh, from the date of departure on leave of Mr. J. Hamilton until the date of relief by Mr. Sothers.

Mr. A. C. Robinson, on return to duty, is to be Divisional Forest Officer, Sukkur.

Mr. Shapoor Nussurwanji Ratnagar is to be Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Mr. H. L. Fox, I.C.S., passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on 5th May.

The Reverend G. R. A. Courtice is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain with effect from the 19th May.

Captain G. F. I. Harkness, I.M.S., to act as Resident Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, and Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College, Bombay, vice Captain A. J. V. Betts, M.B. (London) I.M.S., as a temporary measure.

Assistant Surgeon Ramchandra Shivaji Poredi, L. M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Dhulia, during the absence of Captain Harkness, I.M.S., or pending further orders.

Second Lieutenant G. C. Platel of the Sind Volunteer Corps, is granted five months' leave out of India.

Assistant Surgeon Yashavant Govind Nadgir, L. M. & S., M. S., is to be Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College.

Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., to do duty as officer on special duty in connection with the scheme for the development of Salsette during the absence on leave of Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

Mr. K. K. Desai, B. Sc., L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for two months and three days combined with furlough for six months with effect from the 24th April.

Mr. T. S. Pipe, B. Sc., A.M.I.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, until further orders.

On relief by Mr. Pipe, Mr. J. J. B. Benson, Temporary Engineer, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Thana District, until further orders, vice Mr. E. R. Bader, M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, proceeding on privilege leave.

Mr. Vyankatesh Gopal Shete, L.C.E., Supervisor, Second Grade, substantive *pro tem.*, is to be Assistant Engineer (Provincial Service), with effect from the 1st June.

Mr. V. N. Vartak, L. C. E., Executive Engineer, Dharwar Irrigation, is permitted to return to duty on the 1st June 1913 instead of on the date of the expiry of the privilege leave granted to him.

Mr. W. N. Cartland, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, West Khandesh, until further orders.

Mr. F. R. Bader, M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days, with effect from the 12th June or the subsequent date on which he is relieved of his duties.

Mr. J. E. Modi, Master and Registrar in Equity, Commissioner and Taxing Master, High Court, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 31st day of May or from such other subsequent day as he may avail himself of.

POLITENESS FOR PROFIT.

A society formed in Berlin to encourage politeness in public places, especially towards ladies in public conveyances, appears to be bearing curious fruit (says the "Daily Mail" correspondent).

According to the "Morgenpost," a young man of the working class has exploited the gratitude of ladies and old men in crowded tramway-cars. His method is to rise from his seat when some parcel or book laden lady or gentleman enters, touch his cap, and remark, "I am only a poor man, but you are welcome to my seat, though, if you like to pay my fare, I am not rich enough to refuse." The newcomer, struck by this contrast to the general Berlin manners, almost always offers him a tip of a sixpence or a shilling.

Caught yesterday by one of his victims, the man admitted that he made quite a respectable profit by this trick.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

CONTRIBUTION TO CHILDREN'S FETE.

Yesterday afternoon the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held in the Corporation Hall, Bombay, the Chairman, Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy presiding.

A letter from the Muncipal Commissioner stating that he had been asked by the Secretaries of the Children's Fete in connection with the commemoration of H. E. the Viceroy's recovery on June 20th to ask the Municipality to make a contribution towards the expenses of the undertaking was considered. It proposed therein that all the school children in Bombay should be suitably entertained in their schools and a representative Committee had been formed for that purpose. In consideration of the special interest that attached to the occasion, of the universal nature of the intended celebration, and of the fact that a very large proportion of the children would be those attending Municipal Schools, the Commissioner thought that it would be both right and graceful on the part of the Municipality to subscribe to the funds. In view of the total expenses likely to be incurred, he thought a contribution of Rs. 5,000 would be suitable, and asked the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to this sum being paid out of Surplus Cash Balance.

It was resolved by the Committee to recommend the Corporation to sanction the contribution of Rs. 5,000 to be subscribed towards the abovementioned fund and that the sanction of Government should be obtained before the making of the expenditure.

"With reference to a standing resolution of the 6th instant, regarding the well at premises No. 315-317, Bora Bazar Street, the Municipal Commissioner reported that whenever parties resided at the premises they were invariably called and shown the larvæ present in the well water but this was not possible when the parties resided elsewhere. If this were done in every case, it would largely reduce the amount of inspection that would be possible. It was always open to Mr. Tairsee to name one or more of the residents of the house to whom the larvæ should be shown on inspection."

It was resolved by the Committee to reply to Mr. Tairsee in terms of the Municipal Commissioner's report.

This comprised the business of public interest which took place at the meeting.

VICEROY'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE'S FUND.

The following is the list of further subscriptions to the Lord Hardinge Birthday Celebration Committee's Fund:—Previous total, Rs. 3,412-8-0; His Excellency Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, Rs. 500; Shaikh Abdul Rahim Abdullazizbai Ali Ebrahim Rs. 500; Mr. Sobhagchand Naginchand, Rs. 101; Sir Vasanji Tricumji, Mr. Palonji Edulji Plumber, Mr. Saleman Kasam Haji Mehta, and Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy, Rs. 100 each; Mr. M. N. Gobhai, Rs. 51; Mr. B. N. Kasanjia, Rs. 51; the Hon'ble Mr. Graham, Mr. Salebhai K. Barodawala, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Mr. Mia Mahomed Chotania, Mr. Abdul Mia Khandwani, E. A., Mr. A. Framji, and Mr. Hajibhoy Lalji, Rs. 50 each; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Kt., Mr. N. V. Mandlik (Second instalment), Mr. Bhaskarrao Mehta, Mr. Anandji Nanji, Mr. Meghaji Vasanji Tricumji, Sheth Curamsey Damji, Mr. Bhaichand Karimchand, Mr. Bhhoi Kooka, and Messrs. Khujesta Chandumal and Co., Rs. 25 each; Mr. Maneckjal Goverdhandas, Rs. 21; Dr. Savakshaw S. Batliwala, Dr. Nadirshaw H. Sukhia, and Mr. James W. Mackison, Rs. 20 each; Mr. C. W. Bhesania, Mr. Rahimwala Peer Mahomed, Mr. Babu Chunilalji Pannalalji, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, Mr. E. L. Sale I.C.S, Collector of Bombay, Messrs. F. D. Davar and Co., Messrs. J. B. Bhesania and Co., Mr. Babu Ranchoddas Morarji, and Messrs. Dwarkadas Kanji and Co., Rs. 15 each; Messrs. Pohoomull Brothers, Rs. 12; Mr. Maneckji Palanji, Mr. Nariman M. Pohawala, Messrs. N. N. Shroff and Co., Messrs. D. Jeejibhoy and Co., Duty, Jarthesti, Mr. Mancherji Bhimji Karanjia, Messrs. A. C. P. and Co., Mr. Pragji Dharamsey, Mr. Vasiamzull Asemull, Mr. Kharsetji Framji Bhesania, Mr. Erunk Lekhraji, Mr. T. K. Hemwanmull, and Mr. Chillaram Jivanchand, Rs. 11 each; Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji Mr. Bechardas Manchand, Mr. Esmail E. Peermahomed, Messrs. Premchand Raichand and Sons, Messrs. Talockchand Maneckchand and Sons, Messrs. Kilchand Deevachand and Co., Mr. Chunilal Sakalchand, Messrs. Javeri and Co., Mr. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, Mr. R. B. Dadachanji, Dr. J. A. Turner, Mr. B. D. Banaji, Dr. Sorabji Hormusji, Dr. B. K. Goldsmith, Mr. H. Naugham, Mr. R. N. Goyaji, Mr. Mestri Bhedwar, Mr. J. M. Kapadia, Dr. Dara M. Dastur, Mr. Haji Mahomed Hussein, Mr. Haji Mahomed Haji Dawood and Mr. H. N. Boyce. (Versova), Rs. 10 each; Mr. E. F. Kavrana, Rs. 7; Mr. M. D. Bilimoria, Rs. 7; Messrs. Thorne and Co., Mr. Gokuldas Narayanji, Mr. Popatlal Lalubhai, Mr. O. H. Nazar, Dr. K. B. Shroff, Mr. D. D. Daruwala, Mr. R. G. Rohattan, Mr. C. D. Mahalaxmiwala, Mr. V. T. Smith, Mr. Manockshaw C. Taliarkhan, Mr. N. B. Masani, Mr. T. C. Gresenop, Mr. S. D. Dhatena, Mr. C. Ardeshar, Mr. Ardeshir M. Ghadiali, Mr. Lalubhai Nathuchand, Mr. Meherwanji Manockji, Mr. Homai, Mr. B. J. Falakia, Messrs. Ranchoddas Nathuramdas and Co., Mr. Kalidas Jutha, Mr. Tirthdas Tejumal, Mr. H. M. Kavrana, Mr. H. B. Bhesania, Messrs. Atmaram Rajumal and Co., Mr. Takchand Hasamal, Mr. Lilaram Dayaram, Messrs. F. B. Kavarana and Co., Mr. Teheram Tuljaram, Mr. S. N. Vathcomal, Mr. K. T. Bhawchand, Mr. Satramdas Dhalamal, Messrs. Harilal Mohanlal and Co., Mr. C. J. Karanjia, Rao Saheb Anandrao W Shete, and Mr. K. R. Koregaokar, Rs. 5 each; Contributions under Rs. 5, Rs. 23; total, Rs. 6,529-8-0.

The public are requested to kindly send their contributions promptly to the secretaries Lord Hardinge Birthday celebration committee, 89, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Captain A. A. C. McNeill, I.M.S., has been appointed to the substantive medical charge of the 46th Punjabis.

The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge attended the Black Hearts Dance at covered tennis courts on Wednesday.

Lieutenant P. F. Gow, I.M.S., has been appointed specialist in prevention of desease, in charge of the Brigade Laboratory, Allahabad.

It is notified that the despatch of stores between Dargai and Chitral will commence on 1st June and will continue until 31st October.

Mr. M. Y. Grant, District Traffic Superintendent Eastern Bengal Railway, is transferred permanently to the Lagos Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of 16 composite third class brake and luggage vans and one composite third class and postal van for the South Indian Railway.

It is reported that Mr. Alma Latifi of the Punjab Service has been appointed as Director of Public Instruction of the Hyderabad State and his services have been lent for five years.

At a general meeting of the Shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, held at Tokio on the 28th instant, a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum was declared for the half year ending 31st March 1913.

The Madras Government have sanctioned the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to increase to twenty the number of scholarships to the Brahmin widows in the Widows' Hostel attached to the Presidency Training School for Mistresses.

The "Pioneer" hears from Burma that the Chinese officials on the Yunan border are showing complete cordiality towards all British officials with whom they have any relations. The Yunan Province is said now to be in a far more settled state than last year.

Mr. Bhupendra Nath Mitra, M.A., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, is proceeding to London early next month to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Currency, and he will be one of the Government of India witnesses.

The Punjab Historical Society, of which Sir Edward Maclagan is president, will hold their usual sittings at Simla during the summer. It is expected that the first paper of the season will be read by Mr. Mackworth Young on his journey to Gartok side in Tibet.

Babu Bamandas Moitra's critical Bengali essay on the "Place of Bengali Ladies in Bengali literature" has been considered the best of all essays submitted to the Literary Society, Benares, and the Society will shortly send him the silvermedal offered for the essay.

Under the auspices of the Nagripracharini Sabha, Calcutta, a medal awarded to Babu Dwarka Nath Maitra of the Nagpore Agricultural College for writing the best essay in Hindi on "Scientific Education" by Babu Damodardas Khatri, of Benares, in memory of his late father.

Sir Louis Dane, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, left Simla for home yesterday. At Barne's Court the Punjab Chiefs took farewell and quite a large number of friends, both official and non-official, bade him goodbye. He motored down to Kalka under the usual salute.

The Simla Fine Arts Society holds its 46th Annual exhibition in August, the opening ceremony being performed by His Excellency The Viceroy on Wednesday the 6th at Rivett's Rooms, and will remain open for ten days in August. Further particulars may be ascertained from the Honorary Secretary.

In reply to the farewell resolution passed by the Punjab Chamber of Commerce Sir Louis Dane said that his aim was first to establish peace and concord between the people and the Government and all classes and creeds, next to place the finances of the Province on a stable and adequate basis and finally to develop commerce and industry, including agriculture, with a view to giving adequate opening to the sons of the country.

The scheme for a new Railway Tunnel on the western ghats has now matured and the contract for its construction has been given to Messrs. Moylan and Scott. The tunnel will be in the vicinity of Kasara station, between Kalyan and Igatpuri. It will be 1,400 ft. long and will run nearly parallel to the old tunnel, but will be on a steeper grade and of a slightly larger area. The work of construction is estimated to take eighteen months.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, May 29.

Rainfall is reported from Burma, Assam, Eastern Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and the South of the Peninsula. The chief amounts are: Rangoon, two inches; Maymyo, one and half; Silchar, Darjeeling and Narayanganj one each; Chittagong three; Patna and Gorakhpore, one and a half; Mysore one and Cochin two.

Monsoon conditions have intensified slightly in the extreme south and the sea is rough this morning at Colombo. The Cochin coast, north of Calicut, is, however not yet affected.

Humid easterly wind is again entering the Gangetic plain.

Forecast—Continuance of rainfall in Burma, Northeast India and South Peninsula, and at few thunderstorms the United Provinces.

SPORTING NEWS

GOLF IN CALCUTTA.

MERCHANTS CUP.

The above competition was brought to a conclusion last week-end, and has resulted in a win for Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., who now hold the cup for the third year in succession thus equalling Messrs. James Finlay and Co.'s record. The winning score is curiously enough the same as last year's and the details of the team's score are as follows:—

W. O. Grazebrook	... 80
A. Spence	... 80
E. G. Bisseker	... 87
C. de M. Kelloch	... 90
W. M. Egerton	... 93
M. P. Baird	... 98
	533

The wooden spoon goes to Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Co., with a score of 598, which is considerably better than that put up last year by the Mercantile Bank of India, who are the last holders of that trophy. It is interesting to note that the first year this cup was played for the winning score was 607, while this year the worst score is considerably better than that figure. For the fifth year running James Finlay and Co. have provided the lowest individual score with J. D. Gatheral's 78. The next best individual scores were:—

W. O. Grazebrook	... 80
J. McAndrew	... 80
J. Lennox	... 81
A. J. Steel	... 81

The teams that played last week-end did not do nearly as well as expected, and the state of the putting greens after the recent rain is no doubt the cause of their failure.

The details of their scores are as follows: —

PORT COMMISSIONERS.

H. G. Park	... 82
J. W. Shaw	... 92
Hon. M. H. J. Hilary	... 93
A. J. Smail	... 94
J. R. Rowley	... 98
L. Kinnimouth	... 100
	559

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.

T. C. Cunningham	... 83
H. L. Chermside	... 94
R. M. W. Smyth	... 99
H. C. Edmondson	... 100
E. S. Leonard	... 100
Thomas	... 107
	583

HEILGERS & Co.

J. W. A. Simpson	... 87
D. A. Wills	... 90
D. C. Crerar	... 91
A. McIntosh	... 99
W. L. Carey	... 103
J. Dond	... 104
	574

BALMER, LAWRIE & Co.

H. C. W. Bishop	... 86
C. Keith	... 90
D. G. Guthrie	... 92
O. E. Williamson	... 93
H. B. Turle	... 97
A. N. Stewart	... 99
	557

MORAN & Co.

H. Parsons	... 87
W. Fullerton	... 89
A. Lawson	... 95
G. Watson	... 96
D. Humphreys	... 102
G. Alexander	... 105
	576

KILBURN & Co.

W. Govan	... 89
P. Parrott	... 93
E. J. Oakley	... 94
H. T. Thomson	... 95
S. A. Fairweather	... 96
D. Brown	... 113
	580

The final order of the terms is as follows:—

Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.	... 533
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	... 535
Thomas & Co.	... 539
James Finlay & Co.	... 543
Bird & Co.	... 546
Balmer, Lawrie & Co.	... 557
Port Commissioners	... 559
National Bank of India	... 562
East Indian Railway	... 567
Birkmyre Bros.	570
Mackinon, Mackenzie & Co.	... 572
Bank of Bengal	... 574
Heilgers & Co.	... 574
Martin & Co.	... 575
Jardine, Skinner & Co.	... 575
Chartered Bank	... 576
Moran & Co.	... 576
Mercantile Bank	... 578
E. B. S. Ry	... 579
Kilburn & Co.	... 580
Turner, Morrison & Co.	... 583
McNeil & Co.	... 585
Graham & Co.	... 588
McLeod & Co.	... 594
Duncan Bros.	... 597
Shaw, Wallace & Co.	... 598

Moran and Co. and Turner, Morrison and Co. have gone down the column very badly, as compared with their last year's position, while Balmer, Lawrie and Co., the National Bank, the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways have improved their status considerably. Four firms: Gillanders,' Thomases,' Finlays' and Birds' are always about the top of the list, and they have been joined this year by the B.-N. Railway. These five put in scores between 533 and 546, and then there is a sudden rise of 11 points to the next score. Judging by this yaer's scores the competition should be a very open one next year, as there is very little between the first three teams, and of the next four all except Bird and Co. played during the second half of May, when the course was much more difficult, so that given better luck in the weather next year any of these three teams may do better than this year's leading three, who played when the course was not so bad.

The condition of the Barrackpore course has been much commented on this year. To start with the two new holes, the 12th and 13th are very poor substitutes for the two holes by the river, which were played over last year, and it seems a great pity that the Barrackpore club should have added two short holes to a course that has already more than enough holes of this nature. In addition to this the new holes have nothing to commend them as a test of golf as they are short and uninteresting, with no hazards to protect them, so that a player will do just as well with a putter from the tee as with any other club. The course, on the whole, was not in such good condition as it was in May last year, and with the exception of the newly made greens at the 9th, 10th, 12th and 13th holes the greens were bad. In the dry weather they were suffering from an excessive top dressing of sand, on which the ball could obtain no grip, and when the heavy rain washed this sand away, it left tufts of grass with little hollows between so that for the last three weeks it has been a question of luck more than skill when putting was concerned, and there is no doubt that this condition of the greens has been a severe handicap for those teams that played during the last two weeks.

REGIMENTAL BOXING.

TOURNAMENT IN POONA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

POONA, May 29.

The big event of the Loyal North Lancs boxing tournament served to attract an even larger gathering on the second night than there was present on the first. There was no fear of a storm on this occasion and everything was got off smoothly and without a hitch. The ten round fight between Private Sly of the Middlesex and Private Connor of the Loyal North Lancs, and after a close and interesting contest in a win for the former. Details:—

NOVICES LIGHTS (Open).—Pte. Piper, Middlesex, beat Pte. Noakes, 43rd L. I. after a close and hard fought fight which went the full number of rounds and two additional ones, Piper in the end being declared the winner.

Pte. Potts, Cheshires, beat Pte. Wilkinson L. N. Lancs. on points after an uninteresting exhibition.

NOVICES BANTAMS (Regiment).—Pte. O'Keefe, G. Coy, beat Pte. Lannon, B. Coy. O'Keefe gave a good account of himself being continually the aggressor, and won on points.

LIGHT WEIGHTS (Open).—Pte. Palmer, Middlesex, had a walk over as Corporal-Graham, Sherwoods, was absent.

Pte. Letimore, Middlesex beat Pte. Stallard, 43rd L. I. who was three times brought down at their first meeting and decided to retire.

WELTER WEIGHTS (Open).—A smart brisk fight between Pte. Smith, L. N. Lancs and the Downman, Sherwoods, ended in a verdict for the latter on points.

BANTAM WEIGHTS (Open).—Pte. Delaney, Middlesex, beat Pte. Hayes, Middlesex, after a level right in which both men did well.

FEATHER WEIGHTS (Open).—Pte. Duffy, L. N. Lancs, knocked out Deecpl Dunkerley, Sherwoods, in the third round.

10 ROUND CONTEST.—Pte. Sly, Middlesex, beat Pte. Connor, L. N. Lancs. The contest was a well fought one from first to last, both men giving a good exhibition of clean fighting. Sly, who is an older hand at the game, won on points.

NOVICES LIGHT WEIGHT (Open).—Pte. Barker, 43rd L. I. beat Medhurst of the same regiment after a slow and uninteresting contest.

OPEN BANTAM WEIGHTS.—Pte. Burns L. N. L. beat Pte. Gala, 43rd L. I. on points after a plucky fight.

NOVICES LIGHT WEIGHTS (Regiment).—Pte. Hall, B. Coy, knocked out Pte. Hannon, F. Coy. shortly after the start.

OPEN BANTAM WEIGHTS.—Pte. Lloyd, 43rd L. I. beat Pte. Halliday on points in a full time contest.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS (Open).—Pte. Clarke, L. N. Lancs, had a walk over as Pte. Locks of the Middlesex was hurt.

LIGHT WEIGHT (Open).—A poor exhibition which Pte Painting, 43rd L. I. won on points from Pte. Turner of the same regiment.

NOVICES LIGHT WEIGHTS (Open).—Pte. Mann, Norfolks, knocked out Pte. Leech of the Cheshires soon after the start.

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the above Association was held at Green's Restaurant last nigh tat 7-15 p.m., with Mr. Hogan in the chair. The chief items on the agenda were the reading of the annual report, and the election of office-bearers for the coming season.

The annual report was presented by the chairman on behalf of the acting secretary (Mr. R. W. Smart), as follows:—I regret to have to report that owing to a serious illness our secretary (Mr. T. D. Parry) was obliged to leave Bombay for good shortly after the Rovers tournament last year. The Harwood League began this season with an entry of eight teams and some excellent games were played during the season. The cup and gold medals were won by the Royal Army Temperance Association, Bombay branch, and the silver medals by the Royal Worwickshire Regiment as runners-up. Five teams entered for junior tournament. St. Mary's College team carrying off the cup gold medals, and the Educational Society's schools the Chas. Brown shield and silver medals. St. Mary's A team also won the challenge cup presented by Messrs. McAlpin and Co. for running. Fifteen teams entered for the Rovers tournament and the cup and gold medals were won by the Royal Irish Regiment, whilst the Dorset Regiment won the John Haig shield and silver medals as runners up. The running cup and medals were won by the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. At the conclusion of the Rovers tournament a contest Civil vs. Military, in aid of the funds of the Union Jack Club was organised which resulted in a loss to the Association, we were therefore unable to subscribe as in the previous year to this deserving fund. The accounts which are being laid before you show only a small profit of Rs. 42-1-7 for the year, this is due to the want of support from the public during the last season, to the large sums spent on the building on new stands, the installation of a Water Hydrant on the ground, and to the repairs to the Cooperage ground, which was in a very bad state at the beginning of last season, which necessitating the constant employment of a European groundsman. During the season the Association presented ninety-one melals, of which 36 were gold.

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS.

The following officers were elected for the 1913 Season:—

President:—
The Hon. Sir H. E. E. Procter, Kt.
Vice-Presidents:—
Col. W. R. Marshall.
Lt.-Col. Vincent.
Mr. P. R. Cadell.
Mr. F. Hogan.
Joint Hony. Secretaries and Treasurers:—
Mr. R. W. Smart.
Mr. H. Elliot.

The meeting adjourned with a vote of thanks to the retiring officers and the chairman.

FOOTBALL.

HORNETS (2); BOMBAY GYMKHANA (2).

A "friendly" was played last evening between the Hornets and the Bombay Gymkhana on the Marine Lines ground last evening, which resulted in a draw of two goals all. The game was fast and interesting and the score was a fair index of the exchanges.

SIMLA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

"AN EVENING OF SURPRISES."

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 29.

This evening was to some extent an evening of surprises. The first surprise was the match between E. C. Chesney and P. C. Vickery. Chesney started off with a rush and won three games in succession. Vickrey won the next two, but the two following fell to Chesney and 5/2 was called. Vickery then seemed to pull himself together and faulty services and dashing play on the part of Chesney, who tried to force the game, resulted in Vickery ultimately winning 8/6. The next set fell to Chesney, the score being 6/3. There was good hard hitting on both sides with the result that there were several false services and a good many "outs." The third set was won by Vickery 6/1. Both the players are young and play excellent tennis. Whether winning or losing neither indulged in "pot ball" which has been a feature of a good many of the earlier matches. Though at the start Chesney was the favourite and perhaps played a more scientific game, Vickery has a very free and easy style and plays all round the court. He deserved his victory.

The next surprise was in a ladies' singles between Mrs. Price Edwards and Mrs. Macmillan. The former is a local player, the latter an outsider with the reputation of being a first class player and after the way she won in her match the day previous against Mrs. Glucksman the odds were that she would win. Mrs. Edwards, however, after a tough fight pulled off the match, the scores being 6-4 6-3.

Another surprise was the match between Mr. Thorpe and Captain Radcliffe Smith. Thorpe should on form have simply ran away. As matters turned out, however, he won the first set at 6-2. In the second he won too, but the score was 7-5. Thorpe seemed to indulge in a good deal of "pot ball" but why it is difficult to guess. Perhaps this game is catching or Thorpe might possibly have been indulging in practice, for thepurpose of exercise.

There was still a further surprise in store for the public and that was the match between Glancy and Jasbir Sing. This was another upset, Glancy winning 6—4; 6—2.

Of the other matches played only two called for mention, those between Mrs. Graceo and Mrs. Parmer and between Nick and Gray. In the former Mrs. Graceo and Mrs. Palmer and considering that she was up against a tennis player like Mrs. Gracey she made an excellent start. Mrs. Gracey won 7-5 6.2, but it was greater experience that told in the Minck—Grey match. Gray won the first set 6.3, Minck the second 6.2; in the third set Gray was leading 5.2, but finally lost it 7.5. There is no doubt that Minck is one of the trickiest players in the tournament and Maharaj Singh will have his work cut out if these two ever meet.

Result.—Gardiner beat Edwards 6.1, 6.3. Minck beat Gray 3.6, 6.2, 7.5. Vickery beat Chesney 8.6, 3.6, 6.1. Maharaj Singh beat Southey 6.0, 6.0. Glancey beat Jasper Sing 6.4, 6.2. Thorpe beat Ranclliffe Smith 6.2, 7.5. Hill beat Freitas 7.5, 6.1. Coates beat Johnston 6.0, 6.4. Mrs Gibbs beat Mrs. Phillips 6.1, 6.4. Mrs. Mustratt Williams beat Mrs. Burt 6.1, 8.6. Mrs. Gracey beat Mrs. Palmer 7.5, 6.2. Mrs. Edwards beat Mrs. Macmillan 6.4, 6.3.

POLO IN SIMLA.

BERESFORD TOURNAMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 29.

The Beresford Polo Tournament opened to-day under very favourable conditions. The Viceroy and Lady Hardinge and all the leaders of Simla society besides all the Indian chiefs now in Simla were present.

PATIALA V. "MAGPIES."

PATIALA WIN 12 TO 11.

In the first game the Patiala team had hard task set to them to beat the Magpie but they finally just managed to do so. Mr. Nethersole lost his best pony this morning which fell down a hill and was killed.

The following are the results of the first game. The following is the constitution of the teams with their handicaps:—

"The Magpies":—Messrs. Hawkins (five goals) and Read (three) both of the King's Dragoon Guards. Mr. Nethersole of the 25th Cavalry (four), Mr. Butler 30th Lancers (four).

The Patiala "A" team:—Capt. Jaswant Singh (six), Colonel Jaginder Singh (six), Capt. Thakur Singh (eight) and Colonel Chanda Singh (nine).

The umpires were Capts. Wilson and Keighley.

First Chukkur: The Magpies on the handicaps in a six chukkers game started with plus ten goals. The Patiala team quickly began to score and had all the best of this chukker, the score at the end being:

Magpies—ten goals.
Patiala—four goals.

In the Second Chukker, the Magpies somewhat stemmed the attacking of the Patiala team who, however, added two goals to their score.

In the Third Chukker, Patiala's shooting was not very accurate and they only increased the score by one goal.

In the Fourth Chukker the Magpies were on aggressive and they put up one goal and obstructed their opponents' assaults.

In the Fifth Chukker fairly level play ensued and the Patiala added one more goal to their score.

In the Sixth Chukker the Patiala team played a strenuous game and at full time the scores were eleven all. During the extra time, the Patiala team after five minutes' play scored the winning goal.

H. E. VICEROY'S STAFF *V.* SIMLA GYMKHANA.

VICEROY'S STAFF WIN 14 TO 10.

The following are particulars of the second game in which the Viceroy's The teams were constituted as follows Staff held their opponents all through with their respective handicaps:—

H E. Viceroy's Staff:—Captains Benson (two goals), Aston (five), A. Tod (eight), R St. J. Atkinson (eight) back.

Simla Gymkhana:—Captain Jackson, 21st Cavalry (two), H. H. Rana, of Dholepur (one), Capt. Muirhead 1st D. Y. O. Lancers (two), Major Rose Price, 11th K. B. O. Lancers (four), back.

The umpires were Col. Tilneo and Major Ross.

First Chukker:—The Gymkhana started play with plus ten goals. The Staff after some uneventful play scored one goal.

In the Second Chukker the Staff held the ball mostly in the Gymkhana end and were able to score three times.

The third chukker saw the gymkhana playing up well but the Staff back always intervened and their attack was fruitless. Turning the tables, the Staff contributed two goals to their score.

The Fourth Chukker found the Staff pressing in their opponents' territory nearly all through and the score at close of this about stood at ten goals to nine in favour of the Gymkhana team.

The Staff had all their own way in the Fifth Chukker, and close they had got ahead by one goal.

In the concluding Chukker the Staff rapidly put up three goals thus winning the game by fourteen goals to ten.

THEFT AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged Keshoo Dwiat, an ex-peon, for theft of four copper padlocks from the General Post Office. The prosecution was that some nozzles were being missed during the last two months and the Police on being informed of this arrested the accused. The missing property was discovered at the house of Mohmed Yosub, who stated that he had purchased it from the accused. The evidence went to prove that on the 17th instant Keshoo broke into the Post Office by breaking the window pane and knowing where the keys were kept, opened the locks and absconded with some nozzles. The accused was observed lingering about the premises on the eve of the robbery by the Postal watch.

His Worship said that the evidence against the accused was quite clear and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment for housebreaking and theft.

Mohmed Yosub was next charged with buying the property knowing that it was stolen. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment. Mr. Reuben Solomon, who appeared for the accused, pleaded on his behalf for a lenient punishment saying that it was his first offence.

It is understood that a selection of the official witnesses in India to appear before the Royal Commission on Indian Finance will be shortly made.

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The efficiency of the OXYPATHOR is unparalelled in the history of medical science, hundreds of thousands of cases having been completely and radically cured. Tens of thousands of these cases were considered incurable and abandoned as hopeless, but the OXYPATHOR came to the rescue and snatched them from the Jaws of Death. Words fail to describe the miraculous cures which have already been effected, but we prefer to have the RESULTS, and not mere words to prove what the OXYPATHOR has accomplished. It is the success this machine is constantly meeting with, which forces us to unhesitatingly recommend the OXYPATHOR. For all curable ailments and diseases, the OXYPATHOR will do as much in the future as it has in the past.

Read the copies of the tens of thousands of letters which have already been published by us. The following is an exact copy of a letter received from T. R. Rangaswami Aiyangar, Esq., B. A., L. T., Professor A. E. L. M. College, Guntur.

"DR. JOHN JACOB KATZ.

DEAR SIR,

You will be really glad to hear that the OXYPATHOR is doing immense good to a child of 2 years who is suffering from Infantile Paralysis. Before treatment the child could not stand erect with his feet resting on the ground. After two months' treatment the child is now able to rise of his own accord by catching hold of a chair and walks with facility. The parents are immensely happy at the treatment, for they believed that the deformity was natural, and that nothing could give their child any relief. We are all sure that a few months' continuous treatment will completely cure the body, and he will be a living witness of the marvellous curative powers of the OXYPATHOR.

My wife is also under the treatment of the Oxypathor, and she assures me of a considerable improvement in her general health.

Mr. P. Venkata Reddi's brother-in-law has been completely restored to health, and I hoped that he would have written to you about it himself.

You may make any use of this letter, and I shall be very happy to answer any queries that may be put to me, regarding the wonderful powers of the OXYPATHOR.

GUNTUR, dated, April 22nd, 1913.

All interested parties may consult personally, or by letter, our head Specialist, DR. JOHN JACOB KATZ, who will be pleased to diagnose their ailments, and forward to them interesting literature on OXYPATHY. Special invitation is extended to Physicians, Specialists, and Scientists to call personally at the Institute, or to communicate with DR. KATZ. Consultations either personally, or by letter, as well as interesting literature, copies of Testimonials, etc., are FREE, and all correspondence is held strictly confidential.

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You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

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"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

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WONDERS OF NATURE.

Crabs From The Pacific.

All that is best and most recent in scientific discovery is exhibited year by year at the conversaziones of the Royal Society, which is the premier scientific society of the world. In mail week a brilliant assembly came to Sir Archibald Geikie's reception. No ladies were present, but chief scientific workers, as well as many of those who are labouring in other countries, assembled to greet the president and to look at the exhibits that had been brought together at Burlington House.

In the council-room, where the president received his guests, the first exhibit to be noticed was that of the Marine Biological Association, described on the programme as "An exhibit of living crabs and their allies arranged to show some of the various modifications of form." So it was in a way, and the little swimming crabs were quite interesting as they darted about their tanks in a very un-crablike fashion. But the next tanks, not mentioned in the programme, were of far greater fascination. They were crabs and other living creatures scraped from the bottom of a sailing ship, the Maefield, which had been working for a year or two between ports in the Southern Pacific and had got its timbers more or less fouled by marine growths. When the ship came into Plymouth Harbour the weeds hung from it like a beard. Fortunately the scrapings of the hull got into the hands of the experts of the Plymouth Laboratory, and amongst the weeds were found little crabs living inside broken shells, and strange purple, scarlet, and gold barnacles, such as were supposed to live only in the warm waters of the tropical Pacific.

The barnacles displayed their colours and waved their myriad red-brown spidery gills under the electric light, just as they or their ancestors had done a few years ago in the sunlit waters of the Far West. Hidden away in huge shells were little crabs with soft, rudimentary tails, which had also made the long journey from the Pacific, or else been born on the way. They looked quite different from the hermit crabs in the next tank, whose tails are so well developed that they take hold very tightly of the back of the shell, whose original builder and inhabitant they have devoured.

AN AMAZING SKELETON.

Mr. C. Foster Cooper had some bones on exhibition, so huge and yet so well defined in their proportions and their anatomical peculiarities as to suggest that, in Eocene times beasts must have existed of even greater size than has ever been imagined. He found them in the bone beds around Dera Bugti, and they are the earliest remains of mammals as yet discovered in the East. One cervical bone, which must have been part of an animal with a long giraffe-like neck, is considerably more than twice the breadth of the similar vertebra of any rhinoceros known to science. What the beast was originally like, with a giraffe's neck twice as wide in its narrowest part as that of a rhinoceros, it is difficult to imagine. Mr. Foster Cooper believes that if excavations could be continued in these sands, it would be possible to find the skull and probably all the rest of the bones of this leviathan. One had almost called it an unnamed leviathan, but it has already been labelled, on the evidence of half a dozen bones, perissodactyl.

Many microscopic objects were exhibited; indeed, the benches which ran down the middle of the great library absolutely bristled with microscope tubes. Amongst these were a few showing specimens of the inhabitants of British water works. Marvellous creatures dredged up from the depths of the Antarctic were shown not far away from myriads of butterflies bred to show delicate points of Mendelism. Ancient astronomical instruments found in Egypt were side by side with Dr. Plimmer's exhibit of blood parasites.

FOREST TERRORS.

NATURE'S SILENCE.

Lieutenant Herbert A. Edwards, who was employed in 1911-12 on frontier work on the Bolivia-Brazil boundary, told some of the strange experiences which he encountered to a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in mail week.

The friajem, which is known in Bolivia as the suracon, and in England as a cold snap—the temperature drops from 90 to 47 degrees or thereabouts—is frequent in the dry season, and is such a hardship that the sun-loving native during the continuance of the low temperature rarely leaves his hut or hammock. All is still in the forest, not an animal moves from its lair, the birds huddle dumbly among the topmost branches of the trees, the silence of the swamps is unbroken by the usual "music" of the frogs; the leaves of many trees and shrubs close together, many crumple up and die, and all Nature appears in a state of suspended animation. The soil of the country, he said, was wonderfully fertile, and with very little toil returned a harvest out of all proportion.

In the forest, and on the smaller rivers, life was made almost unbearable by insect pests. Ants were met with everywhere; they swarmed over one's person in hundreds, and most of them bit most savagely. There was one kind of red ant, called itashi, which lived in trees named palosantos, hollowed out by themselves, and their bite was like a touch with a red-hot iron. If anyone inadvertently touched or leaned up against one of these palosantos, the ants swarmed out on him instantly, and his life for hours afterwards was a long-drawn-out misery. There were other ants, 1½in. in length, which lived in the forks of trees. One soldier was incapacitated for several days by a bite from one of these.

Vampire bats came out into the open spaces at dusk, and mules were particularly liable to attack from these blood-suckers, which fastened on the animal's throat and resisted all the poor beast's efforts to dislodge it. These animals suffered much from these creatures, it being no uncommon sight to see their throats covered with blood at dawn. Men were liable to be attacked by them, the part chosen being the great toe, and the natives kept a lamp burning all night in their huts as a protection against attack. Snakes were common enough in the forest itself, and in the streams, but, though they killed one or two nearly every day, no one was bitten. In the region of the kapirran the "coral," one of the most beautiful and also one of the most deadly species, abounded; so did the jararaca and jaquiraboya, both deadly, the former of which was known by the name of "the lazy snake," from its indolence and obstinacy. It stretched itself in the sun and refused to move for anything short of actual prodding. Indian soldiers assured them that these snakes preferred to die rather than move out of the way of the fire.

Spiders, horrible hairy creatures, with bodies six inches long, were sometimes met. One of their men was stung or bitten by one of these when out shooting; his foot, where he was bitten, became very inflamed and broke out into raw patches. He had to be left behind, as they were on the march, and when they sent for him three weeks later he was still limping. It was sacrilege to lay violent hands on the rubber trees, Lieutenant Edwards said, and in the seringals, or rubber estates, questions of poaching were settled out of hand with the rifle, usually without time being allowed for personal explanation.

THE SIXTH SENSE.

EQUILIBRATION EXPERIMENTS WITH A FROG.

Some interesting demonstrations of the working of the sense of equilibration, which may be described as the sixth sense, were given in mail week at the Royal Institution. The lecturer was Professor W. Stirling, and incidently he explained that what really happened when one boxer gave another the knock-out blow was that the organ of equilibration was upset.

The professor demonstrated with a frog, a pigeon, a snake, and a duck. He put the frog inside a circular glass basin and rotated the basin, pointing out that the frog kept its head in the opposite direction to that in which the basin was being whirled. Then he placed the frog on its back and held it down, but the frog immediately made frantic efforts to get on its feet—a proof, said the professor, that the frog wanted to get his equilibrium back again. The organs of equilibration are, to some extent, different, it appears, in invertebrates and vertebrates. A series of cinematographic films showing an acrobatic frog, and lobsters and prawns in their balancing movement were put on the screen.

"OVERRULED."

Some years ago Mr. Bernard Shaw spent four memorable wet days writing a playlet called "How He Lied to Her Husband." His latest attempt, published in the May "English Review," is what used to be called, in the days of the oleograph, a "companion picture." "In "Overruled" we come across two pairs of married people.

Mr. Juno meets Mrs. Lunn. Mr. Lunn meets Mrs. Juno. In both cases the result is a pleasant and absolutely proper holiday, though in the end the four meet at an hotel just after Mrs. Juno had embraced Mr. Lunn. The whole point of the play is that nothing has happened that need have caused five minutes' anxiety to any of them. Also they are perfectly frank with one another when they met. Having all four set out for a holiday (or, rather, for four holidays), chance and comradeship have paired them. And so they all come together in an hotel. But the men—at least, Mr. Juno thinks that propriety has been outraged, that he and Lunn should be enemies, that good taste and the ideas of the country demand an investigation into this friendliness. Of course, Juno is the one who actually did want to carry on an intrigue with Mrs. Lunn; so naturally he is the one who values propriety. Mrs. Juno, the least proper of the four, is the one who was least likely "to be horrid," as she calls it. After a great deal of talk, some of it extremely to the point, the four dine together—and the moral obviously is that a sense of humour and liberty of friendship will "safeguard the home" far more effectively than the wearing of a marital strait-waistcoat. People nowadays always will be taking out their souls for examination; need one wonder that sometimes they get a little soiled?

AN ACTOR OF NINTY-THREE.

France possesses in Monsieur Jean Baptiste Dray a very interesting personality, who certainly has some claim to unique distinction. Monsieur Dray is an actor, and in spite of the fact that he will next month celebrate his ninety-third birthday he still follows his profession, and continues to delight his audiences. What is even more extraordinary is that he is completely deaf, but is able to follow the piece by paying attention to the lip movements of the other artistes, and takes his cue quite naturally, without the audience getting any hint of his infirmity. He comes of an old theatrical family, and is director of the little theatre in which he acts in Chateaurenard.

He is wonderfully alert, and looks years younger than his age, while he has never known what illness is. Although he has amassed a little money, he has no intention of abandoning his profession, and hopes and believes he will live to be a centenarian.

IF CATS COULD TALK.

CHILDRENS VIEW OF WHAT THEY WOULD SAY.

Some strange and highly amusing things are said of animals by children of Manchester and district who have competed for prizes offered by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

It is regarding cats that the best howlers are perpetrated. "A cat," writes an essayist of ten, "if it could speak would complain about bad people cutting off its whiskers, so that it cannot smell very well after."

A little fellow maintains that "the thing which is necessary for a cat is the sharpening of its claws, and it nearly always sharpens them on wood. If it gets into the parlour and sharpens them there it is your fault, for you should not beat it, but send it somewhere else."

Perhaps [illegible]gh being wakened by the nocturnal concerts of members of the feline tribe, an eleven-year-old boy has no doubt in his mind that "if cats could talk they would tell us what they saw in the night and what they did."

THE FUNNIEST ESSAY.

What is regarded as the funniest essay sent in is from a boy of thirteen. From this we cull the following with respect to the docking of horses' tails:—

It must be a terrible feeling for the horse when its tail is about to be abducted. Besides, it is a mean-spirited man who would be so cruel as to take away the horse's only weapon, his tail. I will now explain how this tail acts as a weapon to a horse as much as a suit of clothes does to us. For instance, a fly shows signs of irritation to a horse, which is not only locked up in harness, but has also a short tail. Is it not an unpleasant position to be in? If a horse should go without a necessary article, why not a cow undergo the same predicaments? There is, hardly a suitable excuse. No doubt horses look extremely nice when cut short, but are we to sacrifice its appearance to its feelings? Why, surely not.

This self-same little chap claims that "it is one of Nature's disadvantages that a dog should always sneer at a cat."

A girl who tries to place herself in the position of a cat, writes:—

I am very tired of my mistress. She pretends to pull out my teeth and pulls my poor tail until sometimes I think she is pulling it out nearly. The dog, Clip, worries me, and I could scratch him to pieces sometimes, I am so vexed with him. Nelly is my own mistress, and she has three sisters, whom I also like. When they go away to the Isle of Man they take Clip with them; but they do not take me. I have to take my holiday in the street. . . . When they come back Clip comes for me and starts his capers again. I am very glad when he goes away again. Good-bye, for I hear my mistress calling me.

BACKYARD CONCERTS.

Other examples are as follows:—

If cats could speak they would ask one another why they get nearly drowned by people when they are rehearsing for a concert on a backyard wall.

I once heard of a man who wanted to get rid of his dog. He took it to the river and got in a boat with it. Then he threw it in the water and in throwing it in lost his balance and fell in. The dog seized its opportunity and saved its master's life. The man then cancelled the idea of parting with his dog.

Some people when they have been breaking something, and they are angry, they sometimes blame it on the cat.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

LELIE SOUP, ICED.
CRAB SUPREME WITH TOMATOES.
COLD TONGUE AND CHICKEN
CUTLETS A LA ROYALE.
ROLLED MUTTON AND MACARONI.
DOUBLE BEANS A LA POULETTE.
ANTOINETTE PUDDING, COLD.

Chicken, As. 8. Mutton, As. 6. Crabs, As. 3. Tongue, An. 1. Double Beans, As. 2-6. French Beans, As. 2. Eggs, As. 6. Mixed Vegetables, As. 3. Odds and ends, As. 3. Total—Rs. 2-2-6.

LELIE SOUP, ICED.

Make a white stock with the giblets and bones of the chicken for the entree, adding some milk just before serving. Cook one or two turnips and carrots with the stock, and cut them into tiny balls which add to the soup before serving, with shreded almonds and flavouring to taste; set on ice and serve in little cups.

CRAB SUPREME WITH TOMATOES.

Make a puree of tomatoes by rubbing through a sieve after cooking till soft, and flavour it well. Remove all the bad parts of the crab, flake it and mix it with the puree, breadcrumbs, a little onion juice, pepper, salt, and sugar, and put it into shells or small moulds. Sprinkle baked crumbs over the top and a little dab of butter; bake for 10 to 15 minutes.

COLD TONGUE AND CHICKEN A LA ROYALE.

Make some well flavoured aspic, line some cutlet moulds with it, and fix in the centre of each a star cut out of white of egg. Pound up a sheep's tongue, the meat of a chicken, with a tablespoonful of butter, flavouring to taste and add to it the aspic liquified; fill up the moulds with the mixture and set on ice. Toss some watercress or tender lettuce leaves, with well boiled French beans, in lime juice, oil, pepper, salt, etc., and garnish with hard boiled eggs; serve the cutlets removed from the moulds on a border of this.

ROLLED BREAST OF MUTTON.

Remove the bones from a breast of mutton and roll it. With the bones make a cupful of stock. Set the rolled breast to cook, with mixed vegetables and the stock in a sealed dekchie on a grating in the oven. Remove from the pan, egg, breadcrumb and brown it in the oven, and serve it on cooked macaroni dressed with the meat gravy thickened, red currant jelly, and a little sherry added.

DOUBLE BEANS A LA POULETTE.

Cook some double beans, and then set them in a pan with a tablespoonful of butter, some finely minced green onion, pepper, salt, etc., and let all get well heated; add a cupful of good white sauce, and simmer for ten minutes. Just before serving, add two eggs and stir until the mixture just starts to thicken and dish up sprinkled with chopped parsley.

ANTOIENTTE PUDDING, COLD.

Line a mould with split glace cherries, using butter to make them stick. Fill in with a good custard to which some finely minced cherries have been added and steam for an hour or less according to size. When cold turn out and serve with a thick sauce made with any jam, sugar, lime juice and wine or spirit if liked, boiled to a syrup and strained. Cooks always try to make a horrible concoction with arrowroot, but these syrup sauces are much nicer and can be varied to any extent by using different jams or flavourings.

NEW SERIAL
Begins
To-morrow
"A WILD HARVEST"
BY
Annie S. Swan
(Author of "Gates of Eden," "The Ne'er-do-weel.")
THE WELL-KNOWN ANGLO-INDIAN LADY NOVELIST.
"A WILD HARVEST" by Annie S. Swan
Begins to-morrow.

NEW SERIAL STORY

"THROUGH FOLLY'S MILL"

BY ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

COPYRIGHT IN INDIA TO "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

CHAPTER XXI.—(*Continued.*)

She realised why he was doing it. It was the only way of saving her from the death sentence. She had killed a man in cold blood—not upon the impulse of the moment, but after weighing the question in the balance. It was no defence known to the law of the land that the man had pleaded for death, that he was suffering terribly, that he had but a little while to live.

As for the real motive of the crime, the upsetting of a will and the consequent disinheriting of the heir under that will, that was, in the eyes of the law, an aggravation rather than a palliation of the offence. It mattered nothing that the will was unjust; there could be no equity in the land if wills were interfered with because, subsequent to their making, conditions had arisen which rendered them hurtful to certain persons. And when such interference took the form of murder, then the crime against society at large was as serious as any crime could be.

Mr. Mark Holt, if ungenerous, had been quite within his rights, since, by the will of his grandfather, he was made heir to Chalton if the Squire should survive his elder son, Launcelot; the clause was absolutely definite, and though one might sympathise with the wife and child of that elder son, they had no claim, legal or moral, if things had been allowed to take their natural course. One might condemn Mr. Mark Holt for not acceding to his father's wishes and allowing provision to be made for his brother's wife and child, but since the fortune handed over to him on his marriage was his own absolutely he himself was sole arbiter of his conscience. Once more he was within his rights, and Veronica's defence of her crime fell to the ground completely.

Vaguely, in her dream, Veronica remembered that this point of view had been clearly explained to her by her lawyer. Briefly, it meant that the law could not recognise any justification whatever for her act. And so the only thing to be done on her behalf was to plead a temporary insanity—which was the course now being taken.

But this was more than she could endure. She knew that she was sane and that what she had done had been done deliberately and at the dictates of her conscience. She regretted nothing—on the contrary she glorified in her act. Rather, far rather, would she go to the scaffold than that her motives should be misunderstood and that she should be excused on the plea of insanity.

It was in this way that her dream became a nightmare. She imagined that her case had never been put before the court as she would have it put—that neither judge nor jury, nor the press, nor the public, knew her true reasons for taking life. She was appearing as a vulgar murderess, one for whom nothing better than "temporary insanity" could be urged. And there was none to urge that the law, as it stood, was inadequate to meet such a case as hers; that her culpability, if she were judged culpable, was not such as to merit the only sentence that could be pronounced upon her—death if sane—, lifelong seclusion if the defence set up on her behalf were accepted and she was "mercifully" considered to have been out of her mind when she killed.

The inadequacy of the law by which she was being judged—it was that that tormented her in the dream.

At last it seemed that she could endure no longer to listen to her counsel's speech. He had grown maudlin, she thought. He was pleading for her on account of her youth, on acount of the good work she had done in her profession, on account of her own obvious disinterestedness in Squire Holt's death—anything but what she would have had him say.

And then she rose to her feet, standing up in the dock between the two wardresses, and facing the stolid-faced jury who seemed to gibber at her in stupid astonishment. Their faces had grown larger and curiously distorted and so, indeed, had the faces of everyone in court; it seemed, too, as if a kind of mist had fallen which made everything indistinct and blurred and she could see nothing clearly but hundreds of pairs of eyes fixed upon her; and she laughed at this, for there was only one pair of eyes that she was afraid of seeing and since they were not there she knew that the man she had killed bore her no malice.

"It's not true to say I'm mad," she cried. "I'm not mad nor was I when I committed the deed. I did it with premeditation and because I thought it was right. I killed Mr. Holt——"

A great gabbling of voices interrupted her and it seemed as if angry faces, all misshapen, loomed through the midst each behind its pair of eyes—and among them she recognised Mark, red and hideous in his wrath and with clenched fists; he was pushing his way through the throng—he was mouthing oaths—he was going to throw himself upon her to wreck his vengeance—already she felt his strong fingers at her throat——

She screamed and awoke.

She was lying upon a bed in one of the spare rooms and by her side sat Sir Fredric Hornby. As she sat up, staring about her wildly, he withdrew his hand from her arm.

"Veronica, dear Veronica," he said very softly. "You've been dreaming. I only realised it when you cried out, then I touched you to wake you up. I'd have done so earlier if I'd known. And I may as well tell you at once that what you've been dreaming is all wrong——"

She passed her hand over her eyes. "All wrong?" she questioned vaguely.

"You exclaimed in your sleep that you had killed Mr. Holt. Very naturally you believe that you did so. But it's a mistake. You did not kill Mr. Holt."

Veronica stared at him with eyes into which a new fear was creeping. Had she failed after all? Could it be that the Squire still lived? Oh, how bitterly he would reproach her for this egregious failure!

"Then—he is—alive?" she stammered.

Hornby shook his head. "No, the Squire is dead—he died a full half hour before his son. Nevertheless, Veronica, you were not instrumental in his death."

"I don't understand," she said helplessly.

"Mr. Holt did not die of suffocation—of that there is no doubt whatever. Therefore it is evident that you did not kill him. I've been waiting to tell you the truth as soon as you came to yourself—you fainted, you know, when—when Launcelot died. Dr. Pritchard and I carried you here. I guessed that there must be a terrible weight upon your mind."

Veronica pressed her hands to her forehead. It was true that she had felt it constricted by a tight band, a band that had suddenly snapped.

"There was," she murmered. "It was awful to think that my hands were responsible for the death of a dear old friend. But that was all. I—I had no other regret. I was terrified just now because, from what you said, I thought I had failed. But—tell me—for I still don't understand—if it was not I——"

She broke off for she found it very difficult to express herself intelligibly. Her brain was still in a whirl. She was not sure that she was even now fully awake.

He took her hand and stroked it gently and in the touch of his fingers there was something that seemed to revive and comfort her. She knew that he, for one, did not condemn her.

"It's impossible at the moment to state the actual reason of death," he explained, "but I think we shall find that the atheromatous condition of the arteries, which we knew to exist, was the primary cause. You are quite aware that embolism, a natural consequence, may give rise to sudden death. I take it that the Squire got very excited—he begged you to kill him—he knew that Launcelot was dying——"

"Yes," Veronica admitted. "That is just what happened!"

"I thought so. In his state the excitement was quite enough to bring about a fatal result. Veronica, the Squire was dead when you placed the pillow upon his face."

Veronica drew a deep sobbing breath—a breath of relief from almost unbearable strain. "Oh, can it be true?" she murmured. "If it is, God has indeed been good, good to me and good to him. For, oh—" she shuddered at the recollection—"do you know, Fred, he declared that if he did not die he would abjure his Maker—he would go to Him to his face—and at last with curses on his lips. It was [illegible]. Think of me only, if you prefer it, as your friend, your true and faithful friend. I can at least be that—always——"

She stretched out her hand to him. "You are very good to me," she murmered, "you have always been good to me. Don't think that I am ungrateful. Some day I may be able to prove to you that I am grateful. But now—" the tears hung afresh on her long lashes—"will you leave me—with my grief?"

He made his way downstairs and then out to the broad terrace. The morning sun blazed down upon the undulating park-land, the woods and the fields, which made up the proud estate that had just fallen to a new master, and Sir Frederic Hornby leant over the low stone parapet and let his thoughts wander freely through past and present and future. But not a single train of thought arose in which Veronica did not find a place.

Would the world condemn her when the story was told—as it was bound to be told? Mark, deprived of the inheritance which he had counted upon adding to his already large fortune, furious that the "gutterwench and her brat" should rule where he had been assured of ruling, would use every weapon at his command to hurt and wound. And it was surely against Veronica that the keenest edge of his wrath would be directed.

"If it's true that by the devil's own luck she's not a murderess in fact—which has yet to be proved—" he had exclaimed with scarce restrained fury—"no one can deny that she's morally guilty. And by the God in heaven, I won't spare her. The world shall know her for what she is."

And so it was to be left to the judgment of the world, and Veronica herself asked for nothing better than this. But for himself Sir Fredreric did not care what the judgment of the world might be—let it condemn if it would, palliate or uphold—it was all the same to him.

"I know her for what she is," he whispered to himself, "and that is enough."

And so he wandered down into the park and by degrees the shadow of the night that had hung so heavily upon his soul was dissipated in the brightness of the new day; he forgot the horror that was past, and the looming clouds of trouble that were bound to gather in the future, and when he came to ask himself "why?" he knew it was because two words were ringing in his heart, words which Veronica, perhaps unconsciously, had employed while he held her hand in his.

"Some day I may be able to prove to you that I am grateful."

"Some day!"

THE END.

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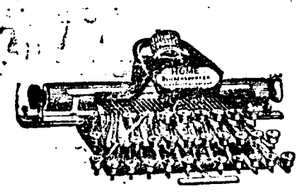

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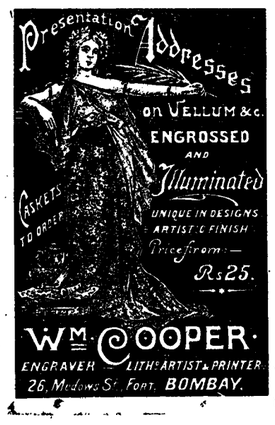

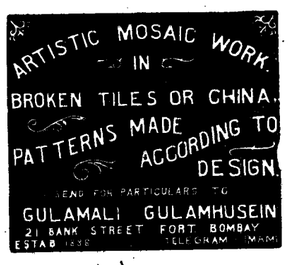

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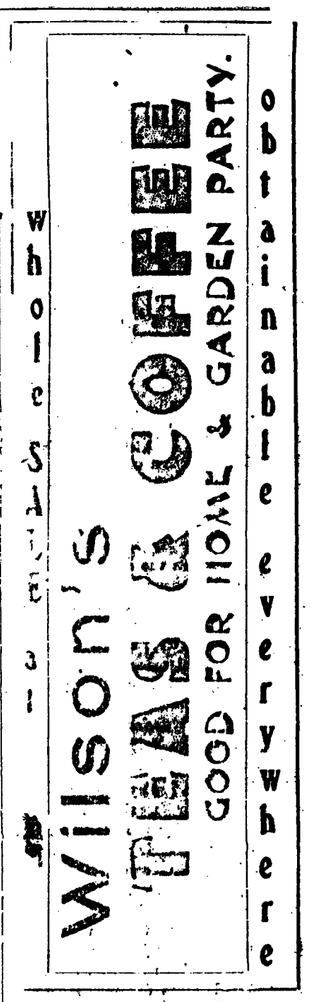

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